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THE DISEASES OF PORTO RICO.

In discussing the climate of Porto Rico and its diseases, in the New York "Medical Journal" of July 6, Col. C. H. Alden, U. S. A., retired, late assistant surgeon general, gives an instructive view of the life of the native that is the more interesting as it is free from technical terms. We have not been accustomed to look upon the island as densely populated, but in fact its population averages 264 to the square mile, while in one Department, Aquadilla, the average is 415, a density exceeding that of Cuba seven times and of Pennsylvania twice. About 500,000, or three-fifths of the population, are pure white. This proportion of whites exceeds that of our Southern coast States, except North Carolina. The aborigines of the island disappeared entirely decades ago, the present negro population representing the imported African slaves. Only 22.7 per cent. of the whole population can read and write. Illegitimacy flourishes, more than 45 per cent. of the total births being outside of wedlock. The expense attendant upon the marriage ceremony rather than immoral proclivities produces this condition. Three-fourths of all the Porto Rican dwellings are without any arrangement for the disposal of excreta.

Spanish records from 1888 to 1898 show a death rate of a little over thirty in a thousand, but the incompleteness of the records gives ground for supposing the rate to have been much higher. In 1899 the rate was 41.5, the increase being caused by the hurricane. The highest mortality is from anaemia, or "tropical chlorosis," as it has been called. Since 1890 the deaths from this have averaged, yearly, 4,513 out of 27,915. Affecting chiefly the lower classes, it was at first thought to be due mainly to insufficient and poor food, and in the lowlands to malarial infection, but, in 1899, Assistant Surgeon Bailey K. Ashford, U. S. A., an alumnus of the Army Medical School, found that the disease was produced by a parasite in the intestines. However, good food does much to relieve the patient, and Dr. Alden thinks that preventing the use of contaminated water and food would largely abate the disease.

Dysentery is the cause of many deaths. In ten years, from 1890, the annual average death rate was 3.83 per cent. of the total deaths. Lieut. Col. J. Van R. Hoff, former chief surgeon of Porto Rico, points out that the large increase in dysentery mortality in 1899 was due to the destruction by storms of the native food supply and to the use of Government rations of beans, rice and codfish, which were eaten improperly cooked. Data concerning malarial fevers are untrustworthy, but there

is less malaria than in Cuba. The American troops suffered severely from malaria. In 1898 the admission rate was 772 in 1,000 and the death rate 3.86. In 1899 the Army admission rate fell to 458, with no deaths. Yellow fever is not endemic in Porto Rico, though cases have been reported annually for years. In 1895 it was almost epidemic, causing 800 deaths. In 1897 there were only nine deaths, and in 1899 none. Typhoid fever in ten years, from 1890, has given an annual death rate of 1.43 per cent. of total deaths.

Among the Porto Rican diseases is Malta fever, which is endemic. Cases of this are marked by fever of a low type and long continued course. Tuberculosis gave an annual death rate for the decade of 6.78 of the total deaths. Patients convalesce slowly in that climate. Tuberculosis gave a death rate of 0.8 per cent. among American troops in 1899, and the patients had to be sent back promptly to the States. Tetanus is frequent and fatal, the ten-year death rate averaging 3.57 of the total deaths yearly. Of these 90 per cent. are among newborn infants, improper accouchement appliances being responsible. Venereal diseases, especially syphilis, are very common, generally among the lower classes. In the last decade of their occupancy Spanish troops had an annual admission rate of 455 in 1,000. In 1899 the U. S. troops' rate was 286 in 1,000, being considerably larger than the rate in Cuba or the Philippines, and still larger than that in the United States, which was only 127. There is one blind person to 480 of the population, as against one to every 1,212 in the States.

The anti-vaccinationists would do well to read Dr. Alden's remarks on smallpox, which is endemic in Porto Rico as in other tropical regions. All classes up to 1899 regarded its presence with indifference. The annual death rate for the decade since 1890 was 6.23, the highest number being 2,362 in 1890, the lowest 11 in 1893. In the fall of 1898 the disease was so general that a quarantine was established against the island. Surgeon Hoff with promptness and energy in October, 1898, set about stamping out the disease, and by January, 1899, was ready for the vaccination of the whole island, which caused so much talk at the time. "This immense task," says Dr. Alden, "was possible only through military agency"—another great blessing for which the Army is to be thanked. By June 30, 1899, the work was ended, 786,290 persons having been vaccinated at a cost of \$28,536. Dr. Alden gives high praise to Major G. G. Groff and Major Axel Ames, surgeons, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon Reynolds and A. A. Surgeon Leary, U. S. A. The disease rapidly diminished and almost entirely disappeared, there being but one death in 1899 after June, though there had been 272 smallpox deaths in the six months previously.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis causes considerable mortality, its yearly death rate being 1.12 per cent. of the total deaths. Leprosy exists in the islands, but to the extent of about 100 cases only. The tubercular form is the common one. In the concluding lines of his paper Col. Alden predicts that "the sanitary measures instituted by Colonel Hoff and Major Groff cannot fail to be important factors in improving the health of the people, in spite of climatic and racial hindrances."

HOW A CANADIAN SCOUT DIED.

Beneath the brief announcement in Lord Kitchener's despatch of Feb. 24 last, of the death, on Feb. 17, of "Major Howard, a very gallant officer of Canadian scouts," lay a dramatic story of the killing of an officer who gained distinction in war in America. Howard was known in Canada as "Gat" Howard, from the splendid way he handled his Gatling guns in the Indian rebellion. He also fought in the American Civil War. He went to South Africa last year with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and served with the Imperial Mounted Infantry under Brig. Gen. E. A. C. Alderson. When the regi-

ment returned to Canada Howard asked to remain, urging that "there might be one Canadian, anyway, to see the war through." He recruited 100 Volunteers from returning Canadian Dragoons and Mounted Rifles, who were formed into a corps of scouts known as "Howard's Scouts," with a battery of six Colt guns.

From information received by Mr. C. M. Dally, secretary of the M. Hartley Co., New York City, we learn interesting particulars of Major Howard's death. On Feb. 17 detachments under General Smith-Dorrien, General Alderson and Major Howard sought, separately, to capture some Boers near Rustplaatz, on the Swaziland border. The day turned out wet and misty, and when Alderson heard Smith-Dorrien's column had not started he sent his aide, Capt. G. H. L. Beattie, to stop Howard, who was so disgusted that he went on ahead of his scouts accompanied only by his orderly. Captain Beattie went with him. Coming to a sharp declivity, they saw some wagons in the hollow, from which, on the far side, the ascent was sharper, up a rocky, bushy kopje. Howard was determined to go down to see what was in the wagons, despite Beattie's warning that danger might lurk there, since the kopje had not "been made good."

Howard replied:

"Look, there is my Kafir riding about below. It's all right."

So the Major went down, and Beattie with him. They had been there about three minutes when the Boers opened on them from the unscouted kopje. The Major had dismounted, and at once sought cover with Beattie behind the wagons, returning the fire. He seldom carried more than the ten rounds contained in his Mauser automatic revolver, and his ammunition was probably soon exhausted. Howard asked Beattie to gallop back to Captain Ross for reinforcements, but the first attempt to do so drew such a heavy fire that Beattie returned to the shelter of the wagon. Shortly after Beattie tried again. His pony was killed, but the rider crept and ran till he got away and notified Ross, who, coming up with reinforcements on the flank, chased the Boers off. Howard and the orderly were found dead and the Kafir badly wounded.

The Kafir stated that after Beattie left the Major ceased firing, and the Boers shouted to him and his orderly to go to them on the hill; the orderly did so, but the Major remained where he was. One Boer then came off the hill to the wagons and ordered the Major to hold up his hands. This he did. The Boer then proceeded to rob him, while the others remained on the hillside covering him while doing so. At this moment Captain Ross and the remainder of his men opened up on the flank. The Boer immediately shot the Major in the stomach, and as he fell, through the mouth. He shot the Kafir through one leg, and, when on the ground, shot him again in the thigh. The same Boer then killed the orderly as he passed him to rejoin the other Boers, firing at him also twice, and hitting him at a few paces, through the body and through the head.

Captain Beattie in his report to General Alderson, from which we take these details, said: "Both Major Howard and his orderly must have been murdered in cold blood, as the Kafir states they had given up their arms." General Alderson wrote thus of Howard's loss: "I really cannot find words to properly express how distressed I am and how much I miss him. He had made several most plucky rides and done splendid work during the trek, and was always so cheery and jolly in spite of the wet and short rations, etc. I think you know that I considered for a week before I would accept his generous and most public-spirited offer to remain; always did expose himself so that I was afraid of his being hit." Mrs. Alderson, writing to the London "Times" of Major Howard, quoted her husband as saying of him: "Howard is one of the pluckiest men I ever saw." At the time of his death Mrs. Alderson was making a flag for his scouts, the design on which was to be a maple leaf shielding a rose.

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ADMIRABLE WORK OF ORDNANCE BOARD.

(From the Scientific American.)

In a recent number we gave an account of the final tests of maxinite, the new high explosive invented by Hudson Maxim, which completes the series which resulted in the final adoption of this compound by the United States Government.

Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, undertook the thorough investigation of the subject of high explosives nearly three years ago, and accordingly the Ordnance Board, with headquarters at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, were assigned this duty. The board is composed of some of the ablest engineers and scientific men among the officers of the United States Army, and men admirably adapted to this work. The members of the board are Major Rogers Birnie, president; Capt. William Crozier, well known as one of the inventors of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gunmount; Capt. O. B. Mitcham, inspector of explosives; Capt. B. W. Dunn, Government expert on fuses and high explosives at Frankford Arsenal, and inventor of a new shrapnel which outclasses anything before done in this line, also inventor of the new Government detonating fuse used with such successful results in the recent high explosive tests at Sandy Hook, and Capt. E. B. Babbitt, commanding officer at Sandy Hook.

The experiments were conducted with the utmost impartiality from first to last, and a very large number of different explosive compounds have been submitted for these trials. The first of note was what is known as thorite, a compound of nitrate of ammonia and a hydrocarbon combustible element, such as coal tar or asphalt. This explosive was submitted by Dr. Tuttle, of Seattle, Wash., and is a modification of the class of nitrate of ammonia compounds. During the early tests of this material at Sandy Hook the results were considered quite satisfactory. It gave fairly good fragmentation of the shell, and could be fired from guns with perfect safety with full pressures and velocities. Thorite would not, however, stand the shock of penetration of thick armor plate, because, being in granular form, it packed forward in the projectile with such violence that it would go off when fired through a comparatively thick plate, and when fired through a plate of moderate thickness it packed forward so much as to carry it beyond the reach of the fuse, and it could not be detonated.

Tests were then made by filling the shells with thorite under hydraulic pressure, but it was found that when the explosive was made dense enough to prevent packing forward in the shell on striking the plate, it became so hard and insensitive that it could not be detonated by any means whatever.

Further tests developed the fact that its hygroscopic character alone was so serious a drawback as to render its use as a Service high explosive out of the question. Furthermore, it was found to be very erosive in its effect upon the projectile and fuse stock, after it had stood any considerable length of time, and vessels containing it were found to be eaten through by this erosive action. The use of thorite was, therefore, abandoned by the Ordnance Department.

Rendrock is another explosive which has given very good results and has proved altogether far superior to thorite. A high explosive developed by the War Department has given still higher results, and ranks very high, being far superior to anything else which has been tried during these tests, except maxinite, by which it is alone excelled. Had not maxinite been invented, the Government would have an explosive of its own production far superior to anything which has been developed abroad.

RUSSIAN BRAVERY IN CHINA.

From the report of General Grodekof, of the Russian Army, we extract this account of a remarkable display of courage on the part of two Russian soldiers, during the operations in China. In November last, the field hospital was being moved under an escort of mounted riflemen. Lieutenant Valch with eight men was scouting ahead, when in the village of Jantoulindza he was attacked by 200 Chinese. Though Valch and several men were wounded early in the fight the handful of men stood off the Chinese till reinforcements arrived. The conduct of two riflemen was extraordinary and shows the desperate plight the band was in. One

of the two had four fingers of the right hand shot off, while the other man had a bone mutilated in the left hand. Despite these wounds the two men continued to fight together after this fashion, with one carbine: The one with the good left hand, the soldier Cherglazov, held and sighted the carbine while the other, named Krymskii, loaded the piece and pulled the trigger with his right hand. Valch himself would not allow his wounds to be dressed till he had pursued and scattered the Chinese. It goes without saying that the three heroic men, on the recommendation of General Grodekof, are to be decorated.

As the Russian troops come home interesting details of the fighting in Northern China last summer are coming out. One story attaches to the operations around Blagoveshchensk on the Amur River, and the bravery of the Cossack women. In a village near that city there were only 41 Cossacks in July, 1900, the rest having gone to the army. These being insufficient to defend the village and to establish a line of patrols to the neighboring hamlets, equally placed in a state of defense, the young Cossack women of the village contributed to the patrol service. They put on the dress of men, carried guns and swords, and thus like the men did patrol service day and night. Among these Molly Starks there were sixteen that especially distinguished themselves by their zeal and courage, and they have been mentioned to the authorities for suitable recognition.

ICE PLANT FOR MANILA.

The Manila "Times" recently described the \$3,000,000 ice plant that was soon to be tested. The plant will produce forty tons of ice per day, and will supply cold-storage of over 450,000 cubic feet. This storage space was to be used as soon after June 1 as possible. Overhead rails run from the electric elevator to take the supplies into the building, and pass through every passage and room, connected by switches, so that weights like that of a side of beef can be hooked up and pushed to any part of the building by a single man. In the engine room are three De la Vergne compressor engines to cool the rooms and make the ice, each of which is capable of doing the work of all three if required. These engines are so arranged that they can throw an equal energy into any part of the house. There are three circulating pumps for the ammonia condenser, and three for the surface condenser, besides the boiler feed pumps. These will use about 1,200,000 gallons of water a day. All the steam from the boilers after use is filtered through coke and condensed, and then after a second filtering is used for ice. The plant will have its own dynamos to provide electric light for the building. The construction of the ice-plant has been the subject of much discussion. It has been said that its construction of soft wood was a piece of folly, as the white ants and termites would destroy it too quickly for repair. As a matter of fact every piece of wood used in the building has been thoroughly soaked in a preservative chemical which makes it more lasting than the hardest timber. It is also said that so large a structure will collapse at the first small earthquake experienced. This again is a fallacy, and this fact has been taken into thorough consideration by the designers. If an earthquake wrecks this mammoth ice plant it will be such a one as will wreck all Manila. Indeed the refrigerating building is safer than many of the houses in Manila.

HONG KONG AMAZED.

(From the Hong Kong Telegraph.)

During the present epidemic of American troops in Hong Kong the following glossary of some of the terms in use by them may be found of use or interest:

"To rubberneck"—To look around to see what may be seen. To crane at a fence or over trenches.
 "Rubbering around"—The act of "rubbernecking."
 "Slumgullcock" otherwise "alum"—Hash as obtained in the average Chinese restaurant.
 "Cold feet," otherwise "cold footed"—To be afraid, a coward.
 "To hike"—To chase along; "hiking," pursuing.
 "Dog robber"—A soldier who acts as licksipit to his superiors.
 "To throw down"—To get a chum into trouble.
 "To ship the straps" (i. e., shoulderstraps)—To get a commission.
 "Bootleg"—Coffee.

"Gugu"—An insurgent. Name said to be invented by the 20th Kansas Volunteers.

"To call down"—To make an antagonist give in. To rate any one soundly.

"A rookie"—any one who has been in the Service ten minutes less than yourself.

"To shoot craps"—An interesting game played with two dice on a numbered board. Sometimes one wins, sometimes the other. (Generally the other.)

"To hit the pipe"—To smoke opium.

"A dope dollar"—A British, Mexican or any silver dollar except that of the United States.

"Bobtail"—A soldier discharged by reason of misconduct.

Here our informant tried to explain how unfair it was that he should be "bobtailed." Explanation proceeding as we go to press.

THE BARRACK-ROOM.

(After Beranger—a long, long lay.)

"Bravant le monde et les sots" les sages,

Sans avenir, riche de mon printemps

Leste et joyeux je montais six étages,

Dans un grenier—qu'on est bien a vingt ans!"

Aye, 'tis the place, and little change I see,
 Where in young days I roughed it with the rest;
 My chums the mad Monroe, the gallant Lee,
 And Nellie's charms bright-imagined in my breast;
 Laughing at life and fortune's venomous dart,
 Warm in the beams of manhood's rising sun,
 I trod these sounding stairs with lightsome heart,
 In the glad days when I was twenty-one.

'Tis but a barn—a barrack, gaunt and bare,
 Yet o'er you cat sleep spreads a downy wing;
 From poker, on the rough oak table there,
 I rose in purse a tramp, in heart a king.
 Come back again, O careless days of yore,
 O merry nights of wassail, love and fun,
 For which I hocked my Elgin o'er and o'er,
 In the wild days when I was twenty-one.

And from this window see the clump of trees,
 Where, after taps, 'neath star-embroidered skies,
 I lay upon the moss at Nellie's knees—
 Nell of the saucy lips and snapping eyes.
 Ah, me! what memories that leafy grove
 Enshrines of prayers, of vows, and victories won—
 The green confessional of our secret love,
 In the sweet days when I was twenty-one.

One famous night, when Lee, Monroe and I,
 More than half full were busy strangling care,
 Dim rumors came of mighty movements nigh,
 Electric whispers tingled all the air:
 We sprang erect with sobered ear and eye,
 Lincoln has spoken!—war's at last begun!
 The shot from Sumter rends the earth and sky!
 In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

Come, let us go; the times are out of joint;
 As staid civilians we've no business here,
 Nay, I forgive you that you smile and point
 To where my lid reveals the tell-tale tear,
 A tear for vanished youth—love—jollity!
 And, know you, all the years I've yet to run,
 All that I am or ever hope to be,
 I'd give for just one week of twenty-one!

WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.

An English correspondent, in an article headed "The Forgotten Hundred Thousand," deprecates the undue measure of attention bestowed by the British public on the Colonial Irregulars, who are well advertised because of the evidence their service gave that England could depend upon her colonies in case of need. Of the Regulars he says: "The regiments do not care very much about the matter of notoriety, but they do not wish to be forgotten. They wish to be in the memories of their countrymen, not as soldiers on the parade ground passing the saluting point to the music of the regimental band, but as little groups of thoughtful, silent soldiers, dotted all over the veldt, living in block houses, men from English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh towns and villages, '100,000 unadvertised soldiers,' whose claim to renown is that there are none better in the whole wide world."

The Naval Museum in Paris has received the tent used by the Dowager-Empress of China on her journey to Tong-ling. It was presented by the Mandarin of Ki-chau last November to Col. Laurent Cherlonchon, who was engaged in operations near the eastern imperial tombs. It is of yellow silk embroidered with gold and silver, and adorned with dragons, suns and other emblems.

Army and Navy Uniforms



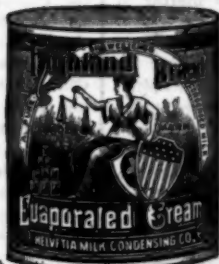
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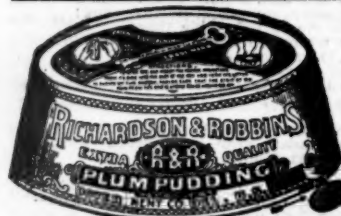
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U. S. Engineer Office, 200 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C., June 27, 1901. Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing electric light plant at Fort Washington, Md., will be received here until 12 M. July 27, 1901, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

U. S. Engineer Office, 200 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C., July 10. Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing electric light and power plant at Fort Hunt, Va., will be received here until 12 m. August 9, 1901, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

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FOREIGN VIEW OF GETTYSBURG.

In "La Guerre, L'Armée" (War and the Army), published by Feret & Son, Bordenaux, France, is given a long table of great battles since the beginning of history, with the strength of the contending armies and other data. The trustworthiness and accuracy of the figures may be judged from the treatment of battles in the American War of the Rebellion. At Gettysburg the Confederates are given as victors, while, though Lee's force is placed as 70,000, the Federal strength is dismissed with the words: "Numerical superiority." The only American battles figuring in the table are Bull Run (sic), Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Murfreesborough (sic), the great battles of Grant's campaigns evidently being considered too insignificant for recording, although coming to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, we find the author making much of fights that Grant would have considered merely skirmishes, such as the battle of Chateaudun, on Oct. 18, 1870, in which 8,000 Germans met 1,200 French.

The book says: "The sudden stroke by which the United States entered on the pathway toward militarism deceived many. People used to vie with each other in celebrating the virtues of the great American republic; they vaunted her love of peace and of labor, her disinterestedness, her wisdom. It was the democracy par excellence, the model democracy. To-day one must change one's tune, for America, even she, must obey the laws of the evolution of societies." The work is part of that vast literature of revenge that has come into existence since the war of 1870, and reflects the opinions of that host of Frenchmen who hold that the sole mission of France is to "get square" with Germany.

"The Order of the White Ribbon meets and disposes of the canteen argument and the Army drinking habit by resolving that if barrels of ice water were conveniently placed at all the Army posts the soldiers would

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dress Chief Yeoman, this office.**The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba.**This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on
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be satisfied and would not look around for more inspiring
beverages. We live and learn, and with such instruc-
tors as the White Ribbon Society have little excuse for
being ignorant of anything in its line of inculcation."

There is but one animal that drinks ice water, and that
is the American. How well he is known abroad, by this
peculiarity is shown in the story of the hall-boy in a
French hotel who, in describing the foreign arrivals to
another, included among them "three ice-waters." Na-
ture's drink is pure water from the mountain spring, cool
and fresh, and there would be great gain if all could
confine themselves to it. The difficulty is to know what
to substitute for it when it cannot be had, and one of
the worst of compounds, because of its ruinous effect
upon the stomach, is water artificially cooled by putting
ice into it. Water cooled by keeping it on ice in a bottle
is much less harmful. A diet of ice water makes a
nation of dyspeptics.

Speaking of the exhibit of the Medical Department of
the Army at the Pan-American Exposition, a cor-
respondent says: "The exhibit of the Medical Depart-
ment of the Army is well represented by a corps of
enlisted men of an exceptionally fine type. The result
of the war with Spain has been a great development
of hospital resources. The tent has been greatly im-
proved. It is now thoroughly ventilated—a matter of
importance in tropical climates, and all sorts of devices
have been introduced to compact hospital equipments
and provide luxuries in the field, so that at present the
field hospital is as well equipped as the fixed hospital,
and the impedimenta have been reduced in about the
proportions of 16 to 1. I do not remember the exact
figures, but it struck me at the time of my visit that this
was about the relation. There is nothing of more im-
portance to an army in the field than the hospital ser-
vice, and I rejoiced to find that American ingenuity had
been employed to give the soldiers wounded in action
relief of a kind not obtainable even in a general hospital
during the Civil War. A compliment is due to the en-
listed men of this service. They are highly intelligent,
cultivated in manners, and visitors to the Exposition
cannot find anywhere more willing guides to everything
that is of interest than in the Medical Corps of the
United States Army."

As a result of considerable disturbance that had been
created by drunken soldiers at resorts on South Beach,
Staten Island, N. Y., and in order to avoid further
trouble, Lieut. Col. Tiernon, commandant at Fort Wads-
worth, sent a squad of men to the beach on July 13 to
take to the Fort any soldiers found intoxicated. This
action served to clear the beach of soldiers and there
was no further trouble. Referring to this distur-
bance, the New York "Herald" says: "Officers and
men of the Army posts in the neighborhood of New York

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City are sighing for the days of the Army canteen.
The officers wish the canteen back again, because when
it was in existence drunkenness, even on pay day,
was not the main business of the soldier. Now the time
of officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, is
taken up in looking after intoxicated men. Twenty
soldiers were on July 15 before the summary court at
Fort Wadsworth for drunkenness, and most of them
were fined three days' pay. Five men were disciplined
at Fort Schuyler for the same offense, and it is reported
that similar difficulties have been encountered in trying to
keep the soldiers within bounds."

Cupid will have a hard time soon with Russian Army
officers if one is to judge from a recent regulation fixing
the conditions under which Russian officers will be per-
mitted to marry. In the first place, the lady must have
good manners and be well brought up; her social position
will also be taken into account. Then with regard to
the officer, he must be at least twenty-three years of
age, his pay and mess allowance must amount to at
least \$600, and he must have either real estate bringing
in \$150 or more per annum, or a capital of \$2,500 or
more. If the capital does not exceed \$2,500, no more
than \$150, including interest, must be drawn in any one
year. The commanding officer must be satisfied as to
the conditions being fulfilled, and then report to the
general of division, with whom will rest the final de-
cision in the matter. The new regulation will go into
force in January, 1902. The old regulation was more
lax, especially in the matter of real and personal estate.

That yellow fever is not much of a factor in determin-
ing the presence of Americans in the Cuban capital may
be inferred from this observation in the Havana "Post":
"There are not as many Americans in Havana as there
were last year; among civilians it is said that there are
not half so many. A distressing fact is that every day
some familiar face is missed from the American groups
who gather at different places in Havana." Yellow
fever has been so completely under the control of the
American Army medical authorities that disinfection to
prevent the fever is no longer considered necessary, while
records for healthfulness have been broken month after
month, one of the most significant being the opening of
June in Havana without a single case of fever. The
transfer of Havana from Spanish control has apparent-
ly destroyed the chance it had with Americans as a
unique foreign settlement. They get enough of the
everlasting Yankee without the expense of travel.

The "France Militaire" points out that the Berbers
in North Africa adopt tactics analogous to those of the
Boers. They carefully conceal themselves during the
approach of the adversary, are extended over a very
broad front, tending to envelop his flanks, and occupy
in a little group the strong positions of the terrain. Our
French contemporary finds something worth copying in
this far outpost and advance guards, but condemns the
adoption of such practices for the main bodies. It ex-
plains that both Boers and Berbers are in a peculiar
situation, being, in a manner, mounted infantry, posses-
sing extreme mobility, owing to their knowledge of the
country, and ready to retire in an instant in order to
take up another position.

The annual reunion of the National Society Army of
the Philippines will take place at Salt Lake City Aug.
13-15. Should a sufficient number of members from
the East attend the reunion the society hopes to get
reduced rates from the railroads. The railroads out of
Chicago, St. Louis and intermediate points to Colorado
and Utah have made a special round-trip rate for the
summer of one fare plus \$2, which will apply to this
reunion. A special train or special cars will leave Den-
ver for Salt Lake City Aug. 11, and those desiring to
go on this train should send their names as early as
possible to Gen. Irving Hale, first vice-president of the
society, Denver, Colo.

As the result of a recent court-martial in the British
Army, at which counsel was permitted to put questions
to a witness to elicit information as to the manner in
which members of a previous court had voted, an Army
order has lately been issued in which officers are in-
formed that the Judge Advocate General has ruled that
the court ought not to have allowed these questions to
be answered. Presidents of courts-martial are in future
to take care that no questions regarding the unanimity
of opinion, or otherwise, of a court-martial previously
held is raised before a court-martial.

A memorial started by Prince Loewenstein, president
of the Catholic Union, against duelling has been signed
by 441 princes, nobles and other prominent Germans.
Fresh signatures are received daily. One of the latest
is that of Admiral the Prince of Leiningen.

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GENERAL FUNSTON'S REPORT.

The official report of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, published in another column, on the expedition that resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo, bears out the opinion of the undertaking we expressed on first hearing of it, that it would rank among the most audacious enterprises ever carried out by our Army. Not until this record is read can one get a complete idea of the trials and hardships that were encountered. The picture General Funston draws of the Spaniard Segovia makes him stand out as one of the most dramatic figures in the expedition. What he was called upon to do was so closely in line with his Spanish traits that, as we read, we can almost see his swarthy skin glow with enthusiasm as he applies his cunning and courage to the unraveling of complications that might well have discomfited a less resourceful man. The doggedness and relentlessness of the American character are shown by the persistency with which the officers hung on to the object of their search, and Segovia, looking at their bruised and blistered feet and their hunger-shrunken forms, must, as a former Spanish officer, have contrasted the energy of the Westerners and the indifference of the Spaniards, with whom such an undertaking would have been an impossibility.

The work of the Navy in co-operation is an especially interesting feature of the report. The utter worthlessness of the Filipinos as independent fighters is shown by their skedaddling out of Palanan, never to return, as soon as their officers were taken from them. With the woods full of men capable of fighting, Aguinaldo's captors were allowed to remain unmolested in the town till they had recuperated. A little initiative on the part of some of the scattered bodyguard of Aguinaldo might have resulted in the ambushing of the American party before it could get back to the coast. Another striking thing about the report is that it reveals the unquestionable loyalty of the natives. Looked at from this distance it seems almost incredible that so many natives could be secured who through the long-drawn-out distress of the march would not drop a word or hint to disclose the nature of the expedition.

We are not surprised to hear that Funston's exploit has profoundly impressed the romantic Filipino, as we learn from this statement of Capt. Ralph Ingalls, just returned from Manila: "General Funston is the central figure in Manila. The natives flock around him wherever he goes to get a good look at him. Before Funston captured Aguinaldo an American was not safe away from the protection of the soldiers in northern Luzon, but as soon as the capture was verified the situation changed. Americans are safe anywhere."

The Enno Sander prize has for 1901-1902 been generously increased by its founder to consist of a gold medal, valued at one hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars in cash. The subject for this year is "The Most Practicable Organization for the Medical Department of the United States Army in Active Service." The board of award are Hon. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War; Brig. Gen. George Miller Sternberg, Surgeon General, U. S. A., and a distinguished officer of the line to be announced later. The officers of the Association are John Van Rensselaer Hoff, president, and James Evelyn Pilcher, Secretary. The association regards this as the most important medico-military event that has ever occurred in this country, and, in order that no possible contestant may be unaware of the competition, desires it to have the greatest possible publicity. In fixing the precedence

of the essays submitted, the board will take into consideration—primarily—originality, comprehensiveness and the practicability and utility of the opinions advanced, and—secondarily—literary character. Essays will consist of from 10,000 to 20,000 words, exclusive of tables. Each competitor will send three typewritten copies of his essay in a sealed envelope to the secretary of the association, so as to reach that officer on or before Feb. 28, 1902. Each essay will be authenticated by a *nom de plume*, a copy of which shall, at the same time as the essay, be transmitted to the secretary in a sealed envelope, together with the author's name, rank and address. Competition is open to all eligible to active or associate membership in the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

The board of naval officers, of which Captain Converse is the President, appointed to report on the best method of the care and preservation of torpedo boats, has submitted a long and comprehensive report to the Secretary of the Navy. The board recommends that general torpedo boat stations be established at Portsmouth Grove, Cedar Grove, Norfolk; Chicora Park, Charleston, South Carolina, and Pensacola, Fla., on the Atlantic coast, and at Mare Island, on the Pacific coast. In order to keep the boats in the best possible condition the board urgently recommends that they be kept in commission all the time. When not possible to do so, however, the little craft should be "in commission in reserve," with half their regular crew. At each of the general stations the board is in favor of the construction of a wet basin, into which the boats could be placed when necessary. Only in case of absolute necessity, the board reports, should the boats be hauled out of the water for any repair. They should only be sent to navy yards when the repairs cannot possibly be effected at the general stations. The board urges that crews for torpedo boats be specially selected, trained men, who are never to be used for other duty. In case additional torpedo boats are built for the Navy, the board is of the opinion that additional general stations should be established. The report goes into great detail as to the best method of handling the torpedo boats, as to painting, cleaning, etc. Such is the importance of the report that the Secretary of the Navy will order that it be printed for general distribution. The board estimates the cost of the wet basin at approximately \$100,000.

The Navy Department has issued the semi-annual Register, which gives accurately the standing of the officers on July 1. For the first time the officers who have been advanced for war services and who hold additional numbers in their grade have their names printed in italics. Admiral George Dewey stands at the head of the list, and Rear Admiral John A. Howell is number one in his grade. There are three additional rear admirals. Capt. Frank Wildes, who heads the list of captains, has his name printed in italics, and Capt. Henry Glass follows in the regular order. There are seventy-three captains and three additional in grade. Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins heads the list in his grade, and the Register shows 115 officers of the grade, with three additional. One hundred and seventy-two lieutenant commanders, with three additional are given in the Register. Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus stands number one. Lieutenant William P. White is at the top of his grade, in which there are 304 officers, with four additional. Lieut. (J. G.) John P. J. Ryan heads his grade, which contains 104 officers and no additional. There are 126 ensigns in the Navy, and Harry E. Yarnell heads the list. According to the Register there are now 126 naval cadets who have passed the requisite academic course and are now performing two years' service at sea. Cadet William McEntee stands at the top of this list.

At Kurihama, Japan, on July 14, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., commanding the American visiting squadron, unveiled the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Perry, July 14, 1853. Viscount Katsura, the Japanese premier, delivered the memorial address, and other Japanese officials of high rank were present. Three American and five Japanese war ships saluted. Speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, all dwelling upon the close relations between the two powers. This pleasant event was largely brought about by Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, who visited Japan in 1900 and awakened Japanese interest in the memorial. The New York "Journal" of July 15 printed the picture of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry as the object of the Japanese memorial, confusing the hero of Lake Erie in the War of 1812 with Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry. Considering how recklessly the pictures of live people are juggled with in the yellow journals these days, the "Journal's" error is not surprising. The "Japan" Perry was born in 1794, in Newport, R. I., where there is a monument to him. In another column we published an interesting account of the Japan expedition furnished at our request by Capt. Edwin Fithian, U. S. N., retired, who was a member of the expedition.

We referred not long ago to the remarks of Generals A. R. Chaffee and J. H. Wilson, and others, as to a "certain carelessness in the matter of dress on the part of the American soldier." Of course, on active service some little latitude must of necessity be allowed in this direction, but from personal observation we feel bound to say that improvement at home in the appearance of

our soldiers, on pass or on furlough, is very desirable. This can readily be exemplified by a glance at some of the soldiers visiting New York from the forts in the harbor; not some in rags and some in tags and some in velvet gowns, but at least some with collars and some without; some wearing their head-dress in all sorts of ways, all of them being decidedly unmilitary and apt to give an impression of slovenliness and poor discipline in matters of detail. Of course, on parade in garrison matters are different. We call attention to this, for now that the Regular Army is so much larger than it used to be these matters are brought in a greater degree to public attention.

Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., for the last two years or more in charge of the compass experimental room of the Hydrographic Office, has been detached from that duty and ordered to command the Eagle, converted gunboat, on special service, relieving Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., this latter officer going on waiting orders for a few weeks. Under the skilful supervision of Lieut. Comdr. Diehl the compass experimental room has been of growing value to the Naval service, and also to the merchant marine, by reason of the solution of several interesting problems involved in the construction of steel ships. The new method of compass compensation is largely due to the investigations of Lieut. Comdr. Diehl.

With the proverbial tardiness of the Turk the Sultan has paid the \$95,000 claim of the United States, and now the excursions of our warships to the Bosphorus, which were in danger of becoming a settled practice, will be suspended. The claim arose from damage inflicted on the American college at Harpoot, Armenia, and from injuries suffered by naturalized American citizens of Armenian birth. It covered also the indemnity demanded for the murder by Turkish soldiers of Frank Lenz, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who while making a bicycle tour through Armenia was killed. Uncle Sam has been trying for eight years to collect the money. Secretary Hay was notified on July 10 by our representatives at Constantinople that the sum had been paid over.

As predicted in the Army and Navy Journal several weeks ago final action has been taken by the War Department looking to the consolidation of the Departments of the Columbia and Alaska, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall has telegraphed to the War Department his agreement with the suggested consolidation, and has expressed the opinion that better results can be obtained from the consolidation than from the existing arrangement. He will be placed in command of the combined departments and will effect the consolidation in September next. All but two companies of infantry are to be ordered from Alaska and given other station in this country.

The following former members of the Engineers Corps of the Navy have qualified for line commissions: Lieuts. Franklin J. Schell, John C. Leonard, Urban T. Holmes, John B. Patton, Oscar W. Koester, Herman O. Stickney; Lieuts. (J. G.) Robert K. Crank, S. E. Moses, R. D. Hasbrouck and Andre M. Procter have qualified for the grade which they now hold and the next higher grade, and Ensigns Arthur Crenshaw, Pope Washington, William J. Littlefield, K. G. Castleman, A. W. Marshall and Charles P. Kurt have qualified for the grade of ensign and the next higher grade.

An American Army officer serving in the Philippines writes: "I don't know whether or not I'll ever get away from this forsaken country, but there is one satisfaction, we are doing them good, and soon there will be no more of burying people alive and cutting crosses in the eyelids and rubbing in lime to blind the poor victims. These things we can stop, even quicker than the missionaries—in fact, that is our mission at present."

General Chaffee's address to the members of the Military Order of the Dragon, at their first annual banquet, in Manila, reviewed the work of the foreign troops that served in China. He praised General Gaselee, the British commander, and General Fukushima, the Japanese commander. He also spoke highly of the discipline of the Germans and the military pride displayed by them.

The four-day-to-Europe steamer is now in evidence. The Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, leaving New York July 11, crossed to Plymouth at an average speed of 23.51 knots an hour, covering 3,082 miles in 5 days 11 hours and 5 minutes. Had she taken the shorter Liverpool route she would have made the run over in 4 days and 18 hours.

Secretary Long has approved the findings and sentence of the court which tried Lieut. Richard H. Townley, U. S. N., retired, for complicity in commissary frauds at Manila. The officer was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the Navy. We published an account of the trial of Lieutenant Townley, in our issue of July 6, showing in detail the nature of the evidence against him.

The recent appointment of forty-five assistant surgeons in the Army leaves upwards of eighty vacancies in that grade yet to be filled.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN NEW YORK BAY.

The New York "Sun" reports that the United States Government has created a hub-bub among New Jersey officials by laying claim to the valuable riparian rights in New York Bay that the State has never doubted she owns. The claim is based on the assumption that the State has no title to under-water lands on her New York Bay front, part of which she has already sold to the railroad companies for millions of dollars, and from the rest of which she expects to realize many more millions. It is to these reefs and the adjacent "flats" that the United States Government has just practically said that New Jersey has no title. Ellis and Bedloe's islands, which rest on them, were ceded by the State to the Federal Government many years ago.

The New Jersey Riparian Board has received a communication from the New York Harbor Line Board which says: "The United States owns Bedloe's and Ellis islands, using them for national purposes, and is therefore entitled to whatever privileges belong to the riparian owners in the lands under water around and between those islands. It is not only possible, but probable, that in the near future the United States may wish to use these lands for public purposes, or may wish to dredge these areas in order to extend anchorage grounds in the upper harbor; and for this reason alone there should not be granted proprietary rights in these lands to private parties."

The same mail carried a letter from the Secretary of War announcing that the Government proposes to build a Marine Hospital adjoining Ellis Island, and of the War Secretary's approval of "the recommendation of the New York Harbor Line Board for the modification of existing harbor lines around Ellis Island, of extending the pier and bulkhead lines on the northwesterly side 410 feet in a southwesterly direction, thence 1,125 feet in a line at right angles to the last line, thence 410 feet in a line at right angles to the last line, until it unites with the present pier and bulkhead line on the southeasterly side of the island."

There is more significance in this contention of the National Government than perhaps appears on its face. There is now going on a process of appropriation in New York Bay which will result in the Upper Bay being wiped completely off the map of the world. When the projected docks are built out from the New Jersey shore to a line drawn from the Statue of Liberty to the entrance to the Kill von Kull, the Upper Bay will be narrowed to a mere channel for the Hudson River. The anchorage ground for warships in New York Bay is inadequate as conditions are to-day, and if the only available field of the Jersey flats for extending anchorage facilities is taken from the Government, it may prove a more serious thing than at present appears to be the case.

To-day the large and growing city of Jersey City has no access to the water front except at one miserable little dock at Morris street. The shore extending from Black Tom Island to Bayonne, N. J., which was formerly a splendid piece of shore front, giving beauty and salubrity to the city, has been steadily encroached upon for the last decade and more by commercial interests until it is used as a receptacle for refuse and garbage of all kinds. What effect the filling in of the bay along the Jersey shore to deep water will have upon the Hudson River is a question that must concern the National Government, and it is to be observed, moreover, that the erasing from the map of the world of so important a body of water as the Upper Bay is a matter of more than passing moment.

There is another question involved that may be worth considering. While the character of the Navy has been materially changed in the last generation by the introduction of steam and we are finding that a good quality of naval recruits for the enlisted personnel may be secured in the interior States, still it is not to be denied as a general proposition that the coast is the best training place for the future seamen of the Navy. The development of the sport of yachting in America may be no small factor in our success on the sea, and it would doubtless be unfortunate for our nautical excellence if yachting should come to occupy with us the indifferent position it holds in such countries as Germany and France, in both of which countries, it may be observed, there have been made earnest efforts of late years to overcome the national apathy in the sport of sailing. Exigencies of commercial development, either genuine or assumed, have given a sort of sanction to the appropriation of pleasure waters for the purposes of trade, and one after another we have seen yacht clubs driven out of New York Harbor until now it is becoming increasingly difficult for a man of moderate means to sail a yacht, since he must live far from the city to find the water necessary for sailing.

Yachting because of this is rapidly becoming a sport in some sections that can be enjoyed only by the rich. A generation ago the water was within the reach of the youngsters living near the ocean, and they grew to manhood not only with a deep love of the sea, but with a knowledge of swimming, sailing and other water sports. Rowing as well as sailing is losing its hold as a popular pastime because of this change in the character of the shore waters. The Harlem River in New York City, on which local oarsmen find about their sole rowing field, has already been the object of the covetous eyes of trade, and in recent years it has been reported that it might be filled in by the railroad companies to obviate the necessity of drawbridges.

Whether this state of things in time is going to react upon the popular taste and discourage yachting till the sport falls into desuetude, is a question that must present itself forcibly to the minds of those who know how small a thing will sometimes sidetrack a popular enthusiasm. When this condition shall have been brought about, it may be that the Navy will suffer in more ways than one, and that we shall be willing to undo many things then that we shall find ourselves unable to undo.

SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

General Miles has called a meeting of the National Commandery of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, of which he is the national commander, to be held at the Pan-American Exposition, Aug. 26 and 27, and it has been arranged, also to hold a reunion of all the troops that participated with him in that important movement, including the officers and "jackies" of the very large naval fleet that accompanied and supported him on that occasion. With so large a contingent to draw from it is expected that at least 1,500 officers and men will be in attendance.

In addition to General Miles, it is expected that Ad-

miral Schley, General Brooke, General Schwan, General Hains, General Ernst, General Gilmore, General Griffin, General Garretson, Captain Sigbee and other distinguished officers will be in attendance.

Headquarters will be established at Hotel Iroquois. The management of the Pan-American Exposition have designated Aug. 27 as "Porto Rican Army Day," and a grand reception will be tendered by the Exposition managers on that day to General Miles and other distinguished visitors. The society is in its second year of history, and has a bright future.

It has been suggested that the next meeting should be held in San Juan, but this will be determined at the meeting at Buffalo. It is expected that all who can will attend, and that each one attending will notify the national secretary, Capt. Geo. B. Donavin, Columbus, Ohio, in good time, so that proper arrangements can be made. The secretary will promptly furnish any additional information desired.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The recent trouble at Santiago arose as the result of change of authority there from the republican to the national party. The newly-elected mayor dismissed all of the old police force and substituted his own men in their places. Some of the old policemen refused to obey the orders of the new chief and retained their revolvers and bills. The newly-appointed policemen were ordered to disarm the outlaws, but they found it difficult to do so. There was some fighting, and for two days the city was without police protection. There is little doubt there would have been serious results had it not been for the presence of the United States soldiers.

That the Porto Ricans are rapidly becoming up to date is shown by the riot at the base ball game between Americans and Porto Ricans at San Juan on July 4. Because they disliked the umpire's decision in the ninth inning, the native nine refused to play, and a mob of 500 attacked the Americans, who retreated toward the Morro, where a sentry, by firing his piece, scattered the crowd. The driver of an Army wagon was seriously hurt and taken to the hospital. Among the injured was Frank L. Brown, of the Signal Corps, who had his head cut open, and went to the hospital for a ten-day stay. Where was the boasted native police, of which we have heard so much? Among the features of the day's celebration was the swinging of flags in mid-air over the city by kites, and international code signals attached read: "Porto Rico to have Free Trade."

Now that the government in Cuba has gone into the bug, or rather the anti-bug, business, its troubles are only beginning. The people of Cienfuegos claim to have discovered a poison fly, which kills his victim with a bite, and they want the government to take steps to exterminate the insect.

A wind and rain storm completely destroyed the skeleton frame work of the barracks for the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment at Cayey, P. R., on July 3. Pvt. Phillip Keller, of Co. F, 11th U. S. Inf., was hit by a falling beam and received a badly sprained back.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Coptic, Aug. 2; Gaelic, Aug. 27, and Hong Kong Maru Sept. 4, and China Sept. 12; Doric, Sept. 20; Nippon Maru, Sept. 24. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Sonoma, July 31; Ventura, Aug. 21; Sierra, Sept. 11.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of India, July 29; Empress of Japan, Aug. 19; Empress of China, Sept. 10. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Aorangi, July 26; Moana, Aug. 9.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Duke of Fife, July 18.

Under the title of "Pro Patria," Brig. Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., retired, contributes to the "Parish Messenger" of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia, an article on patriotism, in which he says: "Whoever, by the way, is breaking his heart over public affairs, because the people, in deliberate action are not, he thinks, so wise in some great matter as himself, may find in that other maxim, 'Egoism is the root of madness,' a suggestion of salutary worth. This has its special application in these times, when gratitude for all that our country is and has done for us, and is doing, is so often laid aside to be replaced by egotistical reviling of the powers that be. . . . There is no flow of human welfare or advancement that compares with that which wells up from a country such as ours. We may contrast it, more or less favorably, with any and all other countries, but there is no need of any such comparison. However a man's mother may compare in lesser things with other mothers, the fact remains that in the matter of being a mother, of all women in the world she only has been a mother to him, she only is his mother. The qualities of any country that concern us most are those our country has."

A new story, "The Derelict," by Richard Harding Davis, is to appear in "Scribner's Monthly." It will be longer than the usual magazine story; in fact, it might justly be called a novelette. It is a vivid narrative of adventure, and the main episode takes place in that thrilling twenty minutes of the sea fight at Santiago—that twenty minutes in which "an empire which had begun with Christopher Columbus was wiped off the map." With its many fine illustrations by Walter Appleton Clarke, it is sufficient in itself to carry a number which contains in addition a capital story by Octave Thanet, illustrated by Christy; a new sea story by J. B. Connolly, illustrated by Burns; the beginning of a serial by J. A. Mitchell, the author of "Amos Judd;" and many other alluring fiction features.

The quartermaster's division of the office of the Auditor for the War Department in the fiscal year which ended June 30 audited 2,340,000 vouchers, covering accounts aggregating \$120,061,378, amounting to more than 24 per cent. of the entire expenditures of the Government for the year. The highest previous year's total was \$87,000,000, and the yearly average in time of peace has been about \$30,000,000. The accounts covered transactions in Chinese taels, Japanese yen, Indian and Ceylon rupees, and Mexican dollars of the Philippines and Cuba. July 2 \$2,000,000 was sent to the Pacific coast to pay soldiers.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Charlotte Lucretia Stratton Joynes, widow of the late James Joynes, 1st lieutenant 19th Vet. Res. Corps and 42d and 17th U. S. Infantry, and mother of 1st Lieut. John W. Joynes, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, died on July 6 at the quarters of her son at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., in the 53d year of her age. Mrs. Joynes had been a great sufferer for some years, and almost entirely helpless for the last year and a half of her life. She was a woman of exceptional parts and of wonderful energy and accomplishments, in addition to being of a most lovable and self-sacrificing nature.

Major Henry Bolivar Thompson, for many years a member of the Board of State Engineers of Louisiana, and also well known as captain of Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, died July 10 at his residence, No. 1018 Baronne street, near Howard avenue, Louisiana.

Ex-Capt. Bainbridge Reynolds, of the 3d U. S. Cav., who resigned in February, 1891, died at Washington, D. C., July 10, after a long illness. He was the eldest son of the late Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A., and was promoted for gallantry in the Rosebud fight. Captain Reynolds was unmarried, and had a brother, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. N., who is now on duty as executive officer of the Kentucky. Captain Reynolds was born at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1849. He was appointed to the Military Academy from New York, graduating in 1873, when he received the appointment of 2d lieutenant in the 3d Cav.

Mrs. Abby F. Watson, widow of Major Josiah Watson, United States Marine Corps, died at her home, 33 Gordon place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 13, 1901, aged 69 years. She was married to Major Watson in 1857. Her husband sustained injuries in the Civil War, which resulted in his death in 1864.

Capt. Frederick Thompson, who served throughout the Civil War in the 23d Ohio Regiment, died July 15 at Buffalo, N. Y. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, commanding the 4th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., died at Farnham, Erie County, N. Y., on July 12. General Doyle first entered the service as a private in the 74th Regiment, Nov. 12, 1856. He served in the Civil War in the 21st N. Y. Volunteers in the grades of quartermaster sergeant, lieutenant and captain, and was honorably discharged May 18, 1863, and was breveted major of volunteers.

One of the most imposing military funerals in France for some time took place recently at Marseilles, when Captain Cazemajou was buried. The officer was with his interpreter massacred at Zinder in the Soudan in 1898. His body was recovered by Captain Joalland and brought back to France on the Thibet. In a eulogy over his casket the rare tribute was paid him of "having left among the natives of Africa recollections only of kindness and gentleness."

John McDade of the tug Narkeeta on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, died July 15, at the Norwegian Hospital in Brooklyn after a protracted illness, in his forty-fifth year. He was in the Government employ for the past four years. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Lieut. Solon F. Massey, U. S. A., retired, who died at Manila July 12, of dysentery, was well known to the artillery officers of the Army. He was graduated from West Point in 1877, was promoted to the Artillery, and was retired in 1891 on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. Since then he has been a great traveler, and at the time of his death held an important position at Manila under the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. He was a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1886.

Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, 21st U. S. Inf., died at Manila July 13, 1901, from wounds received in an engagement at Lipa, Luzon, the 10th of June, last. Lieutenant Ramsay was born in Maryland, and appointed to the Regular Army July 9, 1898. Prior to that he served as a private in Co. A, 5th Maryland Volunteers. In September, 1899, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in March was transferred to the 21st Infantry.

At a meeting of the clerks, and others, of the office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department, held Friday, July 12, to take action upon the death of their late chief clerk, William J. Warren, a resolution was passed expressing the sentiment of his late associates "of a life well spent, in painstaking devotion to the various duties that devolved upon him, never sparing himself in his attention to those affairs which he has had to manage. For a period of more than thirty years he administered the affairs of his office with unusual ability and fidelity."

Mr. George S. Gibbs, father of Lieut. George S. Gibbs, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A., died at Harlan, Iowa, July 8.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who died on Wednesday last at his summer home at Craighead, opposite West Point, was one of the best known of the Volunteer soldiers who entered the military service at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was at that time first sergeant of the Clay Guards, District of Columbia Volunteers, and was appointed colonel of the 12th New York Militia on May 2, 1861, going with that regiment to Washington, where he led the advance into Virginia over the Long Bridge, an event which is celebrated by a fine painting. When the Army was enlarged he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 12th U. S. Infantry. In September, 1861, he was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers, and ordered to the corps of Fitz-John Porter, with which he made the campaign of the Peninsula. His next campaigns were fought under Generals Pope and McClellan, and at the close of October, 1862, he took command of Morell's Division. He became major general of Volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and was made colonel of the 5th U. S. Infantry July 1, 1863. He commanded the Fifth Corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was chief of staff in the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Having been wounded at Gettysburg, he was ordered to the Army of the Cumberland, October, 1863, and acted as chief of staff to Hooker, on the march to Atlanta, for part of the time, and then in command of a division of the 20th Corps, being brevetted brigadier and major general, U. S. Army, for meritorious services. He resigned from the Army March 14, 1870. A widow survives him. General Butterfield was occupied for most of his life in business, and accumulated a large fortune. He was at one time Assistant Treasurer, in charge of the sub-treasury at New York. In response to a request made by him during his last illness permission has been given to inter his remains in the cemetery at West Point.

During the year 44,861 original pensions were issued, of which 23,260 were to soldiers and 21,601 to widows, minors and nurses. There were restored to the rolls 4,751 names, being a total of 49,612 names added to the rolls during the twelve months. The net increase in numbers was 2,500.

PERSONALS.

Gen. Leonard Wood is reported from Havana as being much improved.

Gen. H. B. Freeman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Freeman are spending the summer in St. Paul.

Major Louis V. Casiare, A. A. G., lately from Havana, Cuba, is spending a brief season at the Catskills, N. Y.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th U. S. Cav., under recent promotion changes base from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Manila, P. I.

Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Art. Corps, who is visiting at 1334 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Major J. M. K. Davis, Inspector General, on a few weeks leave from Governors Island, is spending it with his family in the vicinity of New London, N. H.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, 12th U. S. Cav., was expected to arrive in San Francisco this week from Manila en route to San Antonio, for duty at Fort Sam Houston.

Colonel and Mrs. May, Mrs. Richard Townsend and Mrs. Edwin Gould formed a social luncheon party on Tuesday in the palm garden at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Miss Catherine Whipple Sibley, of Detroit, a lineal descendant of Commodore John P. Whipple, has been chosen to christen the torpedo boat Whipple at Baltimore, Aug. 15.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., commandant of the Navy Yard, New York, is reported on the sick list, with an attack of remittent fever. At last accounts his condition was much improved.

Capt. R. M. Berry, U. S. N., assumed command of the U. S. S. Dixie at New York this week, relieving Comdr. S. M. Ackley, who is on the sick list and is undergoing treatment at New York Hospital.

Major S. R. Jones, Quartermaster, U. S. A., left Governors Island early in the week on a visit to Oswego and Rouse's Point, N. Y., with a view to examine as to the practicability of locating troops at those points.

Lieut. H. L. Cooper, of the Porto Rico Regiment, will leave San Juan in a few days to spend August and September on leave visiting in Philadelphia and his father, Lieut. Col. C. L. Cooper, 14th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth.

Commander and Mrs. Robert Grosvenor Peck have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter Katherine to Ensign Henry Ellis Lackey, U. S. N., Saturday, July 20, at 6.30 p. m., at Evermay, 1623 28th street, Washington, D. C.

On July 7 a girl was born to the wife of Mr. Albert C. Allen, late second lieutenant, 38th Infantry, at their home in Salt Lake City. The little one is a granddaughter of Major Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., and of Mr. David Keith, of Salt Lake City.

The married daughter of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. Patton, wife of Lieut. John B. Patton, U. S. N., is not with her father this summer, as Lieutenant Patton, who has been at sea since May, 1898, will be on shore for the next two or three years, it is understood.

The annual reunion of the National Society of the Philippines, occurs at Salt Lake City Aug. 13-15. A special train will leave Denver for Salt Lake City Aug. 11. Those desiring to go on this train should send their names to Gen. Irving Hale, first vice-president of the society, Denver, Colo.

Col. J. H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Higbee, has taken up his summer residence at East Gloucester and will hardly return to Washington before fall. Colonel Higbee possesses a comfortable summer residence in East Gloucester and enjoys the perfect freedom from city noises as none but a city man can.

Sergt. Sidney D. Maize, Co. E, 20th Inf., son of Capt. W. R. Maize, retired, and grandson of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, has been appointed second lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Cavalry. This young officer is at present serving on the staff as aide-de-camp to General Wheaton, commanding Department of Northern Luzon, with headquarters in Manila.

The death of Paul Neumann, Esq., at Honolulu, the 2d instant, will bring to mind among Navy men one of the jolliest and kindest-hearted men in Hawaii. "Open house" for the Navy was the order of the day at Paul Neumann's, and many heart wishes for the success of his son at Annapolis will be uttered by the numerous friends of the dead gentleman in the Service.

The Scorpion is at Boston, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Sargent, arriving there from Venezuela. Mrs. Sargent and her daughter Heloise, who came out last year, are at the Somerset Hotel, Boston. The ship will probably be detained for repairs about two months. A dinner party was given aboard the vessel a few days since in honor of Miss Carlisle, an intimate friend of Miss Sargent, who accompanied her to Bar Harbor. Lieut. Roger Wells had a cordial welcome on his arrival.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Minett, U. S. N., executive officer of the gunboat Concord, which has been assigned to duty for the summer in Behring Sea, telegraphed the Navy Department from Seattle July 16 that the Concord had arrived there, having been obliged to leave her station on account of the illness of her captain, Comdr. Harry Knox, who said that Commander Knox was suffering from malarial fever and debility, and it was necessary to bring him from Unalaska to Seattle for treatment.

In our issue of July 13 we noted that Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, retired, had undergone an operation for cancer of the tongue at a Boston hospital. An old friend of the Admiral's, in this city, has just received a letter from Mrs. Bunce, who says: "Everything has gone on well since the operation, on July 1, and we hope later to take him to Holderness, to regain strength in its pure air, but it will probably be several weeks before he will be able to bear the journey." This news will be very gratifying to the friends of the Admiral and Mrs. Bunce, who recall with pleasure the commandant's home at the New York Navy Yard.

The statement we quoted last week from the San Francisco "Call" concerning the Volunteers discharged at San Francisco shows that they are giving heed to the excellent advice given by Capt. A. C. Ducat, 24th Inf., to the men of the 49th Volunteer Infantry, of which he was colonel, not to waste their money, and especially not to spend it on liquor. The excellent showing our Volunteers are making for themselves is repeating the experiences at the close of our Civil War, when the immense armies of the Rebellion were mustered out and sent to their homes all over the country, and taken up into the current of civil life, without so much as a ripple upon the surface. Such experiences are the highest possible tribute to the sound sense and the personal characteristics of the average American.

Major F. H. Hardie, 14th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is visiting in the East.

Mrs. Sebre-Smith, with her son and daughters, are at 3150 Q street, N. W., Washington, during the months of July and August.

Asst. Surg. S. L. Stier, U. S. A., lately returned from the Philippines, has joined at Fort Du Pont, Del., and taken charge of the medical department at that post.

General Gomez, recently visiting in the United States, arrived in Havana early on the morning of July 15. He appears to be quite satisfied with the results of his trip.

Col. John S. Mosby, of Confederate fame in the days of the Civil War, has been appointed a special agent of the General Land Office and assigned to duty in Nebraska.

Lieut. W. H. Peck, Art. Corps, was expected to join at Key West Barracks this week for duty with the 11th Co., Coast Artillery. He was lately on duty with the 27th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks.

Capt. J. A. Emery, 11th Inf., now on leave at Bloomfield, Ind., will shortly leave there to join his regiment in the Philippines. During his absence his family will, it is expected, reside at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Capt. Nathan K. Averill, of the U. S. Cavalry, lately on recruiting service at Richmond, Va., was married July 16 at Longmeade Lake, Mahopac, N. Y., to Miss Mary Barr Bradley, daughter of the late John J. Bradley.

Lieut. Edward Landon, Art. Corps, who was in camp with the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, N. G. N. Y., during its recent tour at Fisher's Island, N. Y., visited in New York early in the week and afterwards went to Fort Caswell, N. C.

Col. Chas. L. Davis, 5th Inf., just promoted from lieutenant colonel, 11th Infantry, has many friends in New York who congratulated him. The promotion will not relieve him from duty in the Philippines, as the headquarters of the regiment is at Manila.

Dr. and Mrs. Bogert, from New York, are at the Boston Navy Yard for an indefinite stay. Dr. Bogert is medical director, U. S. N., retired. Mrs. Bogert comes of a distinguished family, is the daughter of Commodore Bache, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

Miss Elsie Pillsbury, daughter of Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., has gone to Jamestown, N. Y., for a visit. Later she sails for Europe, during the absence of her father, who has been given command of the Prairie, now at the Boston Navy Yard. Miss Pillsbury has contributed much to the social life of the Boston station.

The manner in which Gen. Wheeler and Col. Hasbrouck, U. S. A., Admiral Higginson, Captains Chadwick and Hunker and Commander Mason, U. S. N., have started in to assist the Fete Committee in their forthcoming event, says the Newport, R. I., "Herald," is worthy the highest commendation of the people of Newport.

General Wood recently sent Col. W. S. Scott to Cienfuegos, Cuba, to straighten out the election muddle there. Colonel Scott has a knack of diplomacy, some one says, that "keeps the Cubans guessing," and he has been so often called upon to pour oil, figuratively, upon the troubled waters that one wag in the Medical Department suggests that he be made Chief Oil Distributor in the turpentinizing of the cesspools in Havana.

The jury called to investigate the recent collision in New York harbor between the Northfield and the Mauch Chunk, by which Gen. Chas. G. Bartlett, U. S. A., with others, was drowned, has rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to their deaths by asphyxiation, caused by drowning. We exonerate entirely Capt. Abraham Johnson, of the ferryboat Northfield, from all blame, and we censure Capt. Sylvester C. Griffin, of the ferryboat Mauch Chunk, on the ground that the Northfield had the right of way, and we recommend that legislation be enacted regulating the speed of ferryboats off the Battery and vicinity, especially during strong tides."

When Edward H. Martin, a former lieutenant of the Army, in the Artillery arm, and dismissed some time since, pleaded guilty to Recorder Goff in court at New York City last week, he made a long plea for mercy. He ascribed his downfall to morphine and to association with a notorious woman whom he married, but who, he said, already had three or four husbands and was interested in the operation of poolrooms. Martin spoke before the Recorder for a long time, with the tears running down his cheeks, and told how the morphine habit began with him when he was a patient during the Cuban war. The Recorder reminded Martin that he had failed to mention or explain away some very discreditable affairs in his brief career, and sentenced him to one year in prison.

The New York "Herald," referring to the recent unveiling of a monument at Kurihama, to commemorate the landing there on July 14, 1853, of Commodore Perry, U. S. N., publishes a Japanese sketch of the commodore with this legend: "This illustration was sent to the 'Herald' some years ago by the late Col. John A. Cockerill, who was at the time the 'Herald's' correspondent in Japan. Colonel Cockerill wrote: 'When Commodore Perry visited Japan in 1854 a young Japanese artist made a sketch of him. Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's great commoner, was present when the sketch was made. He secured it, and it has been in his possession ever since. I have secured a tracing of the sketch, and it is absolutely correct. The old commander, with glass in hand, will be a pleasant feature, I think, for the new naval boys to contemplate.'"

Under the law, 1st Sergt. William M. Sirich, 17th Company, Coast Artillery, has been placed on the retired list. For nearly a quarter of a century Sergeant Sirich was clerk at headquarters of the 2d Artillery, and in addition thereto was battery clerk, and, at times, clerk in the offices of the A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. The following are the regimental commanders and adjutants he has served under as clerk: Generals French, Barry, Howe, Ayres and Pennington; Colonels Mendenhall, Lodor and Haskin; Adjutants Major Calef and Mitchell, and Lieutenants Hoyle, Greble, Simpson and Jordan. What is most remarkable in his record, he served twenty-seven years, continuously, without being on sick report or furlough, or receiving as much as a twenty-four hours' pass, until after his arrival in Cuba, when he was compelled by sickness to return to the States to undergo treatment for climatic disease. Every day with him was a day of duty. At the date of his retirement he was the oldest member of the old 2d Artillery, only five officers being now with the regiment who were with it when he first joined it. His whole service was in the 2d Artillery. In his well-earned retirement Sergeant Sirich carries with him the best wishes of all his comrades for a long life, with health and happiness. He intends to reside permanently in Washington, D. C., at 329 McLean avenue, S. W.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mahan are spending the summer at Quogue, Long Island.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is at the Columbia Hotel, Portland, Me., for the summer, is reported as quite ill. Gen. William P. Craighill, U. S. A., retired, was expected to sail for England this week, returning in September next.

Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., made a short visit to Plattsburg Barracks this week, afterwards returning to Madison Barracks.

Major O. E. Wood, Art. Corps, will leave the United States Aug. 1 for a protracted stay in Tokio, Japan, as military attaché in that city.

Capt. D. B. Case, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., on a few weeks leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting relatives at Columbia, Pa.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, U. S. N., and his mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Buchanan, of Zanesville, Ohio, are at the Washington, Asbury Park, N. J.

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Preble, has assumed command of that post and of the artillery district of Portland, Me.

Contract Surgeon W. C. Le Compte, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., July 16, and left for Fort Niagara, N. Y., his new post of duty.

Major Eugene A. Ellis, 13th Cav., recently from Guantanamo, Cuba, will spend two months on leave before joining his new regiment at Fort Meade, S. D.

Permission has been given to the three American Naval students now attending the University of Berlin to visit the Government shops and inspect the work going on there.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, and Brig. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, arrived, with others, safe and sound at Manila July 16 on the transport Hancock.

A son was born to the wife of Comdr. Cameron McL. Winslow, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I., July 16. Mrs. Winslow is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, at her Newport villa.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Inf., who has applied for retirement, was very seriously wounded in Manila and saw a great deal of arduous service since hostilities began at the outbreak of the war with Spain.

Mr. Phineas J. Dempsey has been appointed chief clerk to the Chief of Engineers, in succession to the late Mr. Warren. He has been connected with the office in a clerical capacity for the past thirty-four years.

Captain and Mrs. Joseph Giles Eaton are the guests of Mrs. Cromwell, at Newport, for a few days. As the coronation exercises take place next year, the European Squadron may be considered a desirable one to be connected with.

Capt. Otto L. Becker, paymaster, who has been on duty for a long time in Cuba, has we are glad to note, been assigned to duty with Paymaster General Bates, in Washington. Captain Becker will find many old friends to welcome him there.

Mrs. Johnstone Quinan and Master Edward B. Quinan, wife and son of Lieut. Johnstone Quinan, of the revenue cutter McLane, stationed at Tampa, Fla., are spending the summer with Mrs. J. E. Botsford, 2447 Military street, Port Huron, Mich.

Col. William H. Forwood, Acting Surgeon General, U. S. A., on duty in Washington, D. C., is not ill in the General Hospital in that city, as has been stated. Colonel Forwood, we are pleased to note, is in excellent health, and has not been ill for a day for ten years.

Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Franklin and Miss Sands, has gone to Buena Vista Springs, in the Pennsylvania mountains, for the summer. The Washington residence, 1338 19th street, N. W., will remain closed until fall.

Col. C. C. Byrne, U. S. A., retired, is traveling abroad, and should be addressed, care of Thomas Cook & Son, Lucerne, Switzerland, until Sept. 1, and after the latter date he should be addressed, care of J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad street, London, England. It is expected that Colonel Byrne will sail for New York on Nov. 7.

Col. Edward M. Hayes left Washington July 13 for his new station, at Fort Meade, South Dakota, to take command of his regiment. Mrs. Hayes and Miss Ivy Hayes will spend the summer in Oakland, Md., and in the fall will join Colonel Hayes at Fort Meade. Since the retirement of Colonel Comba Colonel Hayes is the oldest soldier in point of service in the Army.

Chaplain F. B. Rose, U. S. N., a short time since, while at Atlantic City, N. J., nearly lost his life in attempting to save three children from drowning. In going to the rescue of the children, who had been swept beyond their depth, all three of them grabbed the chaplain, and but for life savers, who rowed to the rescue, all would have been drowned.

Cadet Francis R. Shoemaker, of the revenue cutter Gresham, while out sailing in New York Bay on July 16 with Lieut. W. E. McCoun, of the same vessel, had a narrow escape from drowning. While in the sail boat he jumped overboard for a swim, and when some distance from it became exhausted. Lieutenant McCoun tried to get the boat about to the struggling cadet, but seeing it could not be done in time, jumped in and swam to the assistance of Shoemaker. Just as both men were about sinking, a boat from the Gresham arrived and rescued them.

Comdr. Jacob J. Hunker, U. S. N., who was retired on June 30 on his own application, has been continued on duty as detail officer of the Bureau of Navigation, and will remain on duty for the present. The office is considered a thankless one, as officers assigned to undesirable duty are apt to blame the officer who arranges the details. Some of them have not hesitated to bring the influence of Congressmen to bear on the Department, and the detail officer must stand the blunt of influential importunity and criticism. Commander Hunker has had nearly three years of this work, and has displayed marked ability in his duties.

According to a Japanese newspaper, as to the recent shooting affray in Peking, which resulted in a German claim against the United States, an American sentry had been posted at the western extremity of Legation street, which was being newly macadamized and rolled. A barricade had been put up, and Major E. B. Robertson, U. S. A., had posted a sentry on the spot to warn persons not to ride over the newly-made road, pedestrians only being allowed on it. A German officer came riding along, knocked down both the sentry and the barricade, and galloped across the forbidden route. The sentry scrambled to his feet and sent a shot after the officer, but missed, and the bullet lodged in the leg of a German sentry standing on duty half-way down the street.

Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A., and family are spending the summer at Doubling Gap, Pa.

Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., on an extended sick leave, is at present seeking health at Gold Hill, Oregon.

Col. John S. Billings, U. S. A., expects to leave New York in a few days, to spend August and September abroad.

The engagement of Mrs. Jessie B. Fuller of Indianapolis to Lieut. Harry A. Eaton, 8th Infantry, has just been announced.

Assistant Secretary of War William Cary Sanger returned to Washington July 15 from a short visit to his summer home in Northern New York.

Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, Art. Corps, lately in Cuba, and now on leave, will shortly join at Fort Howard, Md., for duty with the 40th Co., Coast Artillery.

Capt. W. M. Wright, 2d Inf., on recruiting duty at Philadelphia, goes to Manila as witness in the case of Capt. F. P. Fremont, 2d Inf., who is to be tried for striking a soldier.

The engagement of Miss Helen Bancroft, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene A. Bancroft, is announced to Mr. Daniel Eddie Griswold, a young New London lawyer.

Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, recently promoted from the ranks, has been assigned to the 11th U. S. Cavalry, in which his brother, Frank, is now a captain. Both are sons of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.

Gen. G. M. Randall, at present commanding the Department of Alaska, will, when that Department is merged into the Department of the Columbia, command the latter, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert G. Peck have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Katherine Peck, to Naval Cadet Henry Ellis Lackey, U. S. N., on the 20th instant, at the family residence, 2818 P street, Georgetown, D. C.

Lieut. Charles F. Preston, U. S. N., equipment inspector in Richmond, Va., has gone on leave to visit his mother and family in Baltimore. Lieutenant Preston was not granted leave on the completion of his last cruise, in Philippine waters, and this outing is to take the place of the leave to which he was entitled on the conclusion of a three years' tour of sea duty.

Mrs. Webster, wife of Comdr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N., has been seriously ill at the private sanitarium of Dr. Stuart McGuire, Richmond, Va., but is now out of danger. As soon as Mrs. Webster is sufficiently recovered it is her intention to repair to some Northern summer resort, accompanied by her daughter, and they will probably remain away from Richmond until some time in September.

Admiral George Dewey called on Rear Admiral Cotton, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, Va., July 13. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, and his visit was entirely unofficial. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were traveling aboard the lighthouse tender Holly, and on the same afternoon visited the shipbuilding plant of the Newport News Company and went aboard the U. S. S. Illinois, preparing for commission at that yard.

An order of the War Department directs Lieut. Jas. H. Aldrich, of the Philippine Scouts, now in California, to go to Manila. There has been cable correspondence with the War Department concerning these Philippine Scouts, and definite action has been deferred until General Corbin arrives in Manila. Meanwhile a sufficient number of officers have been designated for service with the scouts so as to hold the organization together until permanent action is taken.

Since her return from Manila in May, Mrs. Winters, wife of Capt. F. A. Winters, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., has been very seriously ill at her mother's home near Broad Run, Virginia, having had a very severe attack of pleurisy. After spending the month of June with her, Dr. Winters reported at his new station, Jefferson Barracks, but Mrs. Winters' continued illness necessitated his taking another leave almost immediately, and he joined her in Virginia last week for a two weeks' stay.

Rear Admiral Schley is coolly settled for the summer at Great Neck, L. I., in an embowered house overlooking the waters of the Sound, from which with rod and reel he draws out many a fish these hot days. The Admiral will go to Saugatuck, Conn., the second week in August and the last week of that month will visit Louisville, Ky., to attend the Knight Templar conclave. On his way back he will tarry for a few days at Wallingford, Pa., and from there will return to Great Neck, L. I., to retire in October.

Mrs. W. C. Manning has left Washington, D. C., for a visit to Captain and Mrs. Pendleton, at Westerly, R. I., and friends at the sea shore. Major Manning had before his death completed his invention of an ammunition supply cart, so that Mrs. Manning has been able to take up the contract with the Government, and is having the cart built by the American Ordnance Company, at Bridgeport, Conn. The cart will be completed in the early autumn. Mrs. Manning's permanent address is, care Detroit Screw Works, Detroit, Mich.

Secretary of War Root left Washington July 13 for St. Louis, on his way to Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He will leave St. Louis on Monday, July 22, and go to Fort Riley, by way of Kansas City. July 23 will be spent at Fort Riley, and July 24 at Fort Leavenworth. He will leave Fort Leavenworth on July 25 for Fort Crook and Omaha, Neb. Leaving Omaha on Friday morning, July 26, he expects to reach Des Moines the same afternoon. His plan contemplates arriving at Chicago from Des Moines on Saturday, July 27. The greater part of the day at Chicago will be spent inspecting Fort Sheridan. He expects to reach Washington on Sunday night, July 28. He will be accompanied on the trip by Col. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery.

Harry Craven, who passed his examination for a cadetship at the Naval Academy in June, 1890, and who is a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Craven, U. S. N., has been declared insane. He has been committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum. The statements that young Craven had been a victim of hazing are untrue. As a matter of fact, Mr. Craven, as shown by the record, was never actually a student at the Academy. He had been nominated for a cadetship by the President in May, 1890, and June 30, 1890, after passing his examinations, he was appointed a cadet for the term beginning October 1 of that year. Mr. Craven had worked very hard to prepare for his examinations, and after passing them his nervous system was so shattered that he went to Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore for treatment. As the time for entering the Academy approached, his condition not having improved, he made application for leave of absence. Being unable to report at the expiration of his leave, Mr. Craven resigned, and his resignation was accepted March 6, 1901.

Mrs. and Miss Almy are at the Rivers House, Narragansett, R. I., for the summer.

Capt. H. C. Schumm, U. S. A., registered at the Casino, Newport, R. I., July 15.

Gen. Lieber, U. S. A., Mrs. and the Misses Lieber will pass the summer at North Hatley, Canada.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frederica N. Stephens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Stephens of Detroit, Mich., and Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav.

Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., retired, and family are summering at The Carlton Hotel at Cape May Point, N. J.

Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore have left Washington for Squirrel Island, where they will pass the summer.

Lieut. M. E. Locke, Porto Rico, lately visiting in the United States, arrived in San Juan this week, returning from leave.

Capt. H. A. White, 1st U. S. Cav., is at present a patient in the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago, but expects soon to be able to join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. John R. McGuiness, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., en route from Manila to the United States, spent a few days this week in Berlin, Germany.

Mrs. Wm. El. Almy, wife of Major Almy, U. S. A., will go to the Catskill Mountains for the month of August and in September will join Major Almy in Porto Rico.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, 26th Inf., who is on sick leave at Fort McHenry, Md., is likely soon to be retired from active service for disability incurred in the Philippines.

Lieut. Harry H. Stout, of the Ordnance Department, and Mrs. Stout have taken apartments at the Plymouth Hotel, San Francisco, where they will be during Mr. Stout's leave of absence.

Major Pierce and Mrs. Pierce will not leave Washington before August first, owing to the illness of their little son. Mrs. Pierce will pass the remainder of the summer at South Mountain, Md.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Surg. E. W. Pinkham and Capt. E. T. Winslow, Grand Hotel; Gen. G. N. Lieber and Major H. L. Haskell, Murray Hill, and Lieut. G. L. Patterson, Hoffman House.

Naval Cadet Herman Smith Turner, of Maryland, recently appointed, has been admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, despite the fact that, while over six feet tall, he weighs but ninety-five pounds.

The Misses Hunt, sisters of the late Secretary of the U. S. Navy, Wm. H. Hunt, have gone to Jordan Springs, Va. Miss Nellie Hunt is visiting her brother, Mr. Thomas Hunt, at his home in Bernardsville, N. J.

A loving couple in Washington went out to Rockville to be married, and utilized an electric car for the trip. It was Mr. Frank Trimble and Miss Goldie Evans who were transported by the electric spark, and that was the way they trudged to their connubial felicity.

Mrs. George Cameron, with her children, have arrived in the United States from Manila. They will pass the summer at Fisher's Island. Captain Cameron, regimental adjutant of the 4th Cavalry, will be joined by his family on the arrival of the regiment from the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine.

William F. Coston, who manufactures the Coston signal for marine and railway signalling, has been directed by Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court of New York City, to pay his wife, Anna Louise, \$30 a week alimony and \$150 counsel fee pending the action she has brought against him for a separation on allegations of cruelty and abandonment.

Lewis Nixon is said to have a "lead-pipe cinch" on the Tammany nomination for next Mayor of New York. Mr. Nixon, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, would make an excellent mayor, and, if nominated, should be a hard man to beat. For his own good, however, we hope that he will stick to building ships for others instead of launching his own craft on the troubled sea of politics.

A despatch of July 17 to the New York "World" says: "Putnam Bradley Strong, late of the United States Army, and Lady Francis Hope, their dogs, baggage and servants, sailed to-day for Japan on the Nippon Maru. Temporarily they have borrowed the name of the great Smith family, and the ship's books know them not save by the undistinguished brand of 'J. G. Smith, wife and two servants.' Nothing was too good for the Smiths, and they had the bridal chambers."

Since her return from Manila in May, Mrs. Winter, wife of Capt. F. A. Winter, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., has been very seriously ill at her mother's home near Broad Run, Virginia, having had a very severe attack of pleurisy. After spending the month of June with her, Dr. Winter reported at his new station, Jefferson Barracks, but Mrs. Winter's continued illness necessitated his taking another leave, almost immediately, and he joined her in Virginia last week for a two weeks' stay.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending July 17, 1901: Lieut. S. Field Dallah, U. S. A.; Major Walter Howe, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howe, Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; Ensign F. D. Karns, U. S. N.; Ensign T. T. Craven, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, U. S. N.; Gen. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Gen. A. S. Kimball, U. S. A.; Dr. Robert Smart, U. S. N., and Mrs. Smart and maid, Lieut. Geo. Williams, U. S. A.; Major J. C. Scantling, U. S. A., and Mrs. Scantling, Comdr. F. H. Delano, U. S. N., and Mrs. Delano.

Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Hughes, of the Massachusetts schoolship Enterprise, was received at the Palace, Copenhagen, on July 12, being presented by Acting United States Minister Freeman. The Crown Prince and his family recently visited the United States training ship Hartford, where they were entertained by Comdr. J. M. Hawley, of that vessel. Several sketches and autographs were inscribed in a "memory book" for Princess Waldemar, whose father, the Duc de Chartres, participated in the Civil War. The Princess begged for the release of fourteen men who were undergoing punishment on board the Hartford. Her request was granted.

Lieut. John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf., is doing well under medical treatment in Minneapolis, where he is staying on a three months' leave of absence. In our issue of May 4 we gave a long account of the accident to Lieut. Hannay and that to his father, Major John W. Hannay, 3d Inf., who was hurrying to his injured son. The lieutenant, as we then said, was accidentally shot in the head by Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, while shooting ducks. Of course, the board that looked into the accident could do nothing but exonerate Major Scriven, whose anguish of mind, as we mentioned in our issue of May 4, was great when he saw the result of his too careless use of firearms.

Lieut. F. H. Gallup, Art. Corps, under recent orders changes base from Fort Howard, Md., to Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., is ill at Cavite and has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Asst. Paym. H. E. Stevens, U. S. S. Buffalo, was taken ill here with typhoid fever and is now in St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y., where she seems to be comfortable and doing as well as the doctor expected.

At a garden party at Admiralty House, Sydney, Australia, recently, in honor of the visiting royalties, Mrs. F. J. Drake, wife of Commander Drake, U. S. N., was presented to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "World" said July 18: "Secretary Long said to-day that he did not blame Rear Admiral Schley for anything he did in the Santiago fight, but criticised him only for his conduct before the blockade of Santiago began. I have never criticised Admiral Schley," Secretary Long is quoted as saying, "for his conduct in the battle of Santiago. That was the captain's battle, as we all understand. Captain Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn stated to the President, as he stated to me, that it was he who ordered the execution of the famous loop by the Brooklyn, and that he took the full responsibility for it. Hence I have no sympathy with those who have attacked Admiral Schley because of this loop maneuver."

There have recently been some questions raised by officers appointed to the Porto Rico Regiment as to the status of that organization. Although no official decision has yet been rendered in the matter, it is held at the War Department that the regiment is as much a part of the Regular Army as any other regiment in the Service. The act of Feb. 2 provides that the Army shall consist of certain regiments, as specified, and a regiment of Porto Rico Infantry, and, for a term of years, organizations of Filipino scouts. The unofficial holding of the Department would mean that officers of the Porto Rico Regiment get the same privileges of retirement on account of disability as any other officers in the Regular Army, and would give them also other benefits enjoyed by such officers. It is believed at the War Department that the Porto Rico Regiment and the Filipino scouts will always remain a part of the Regular Service.

Unless Congress authorizes an increase in the number of officers in the Construction Corps of the Navy there will be no place for the next three years for the young Naval Academy graduates who have been designated for assignment to the Construction Corps. The present law limits the number in the corps, not counting Constructor Hobson, who is carried as an extra number. Unless something unforeseen happens there will be no vacancies in the Corps until 1904. Taking this fact into consideration, the Navy Department is uncertain whether to order to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for instruction in marine construction the two cadets just graduated from the Naval Academy and entitled to a place in the corps.

Movements of vessels of the U. S. Navy on July 18 were as follows: The distilling ship Iris arrived at Cavite and the training ship Lancaster at New York. The gunboat Alvarado has sailed from New-Berne for Oriental, N. C., the collier Leonidas from Port Royal for Lambert's Point, the despatch boat Dolphin from Rockland, Me., for Portland, the collier Hannibal from Boston for Lambert's Point, the training ship Buffalo from New York for Boston, and the gunboat Castine from Colombo for Perim. The training ship Lancaster arrived at New York City July 18 from Gardiner's Bay.

The "Smart Set" for August consists as usual of bright, crisp stories, with smart and witty sayings in prose and verse interspersed, which well sustain its reputation as a "magazine of cleverness." It requires no plummet line to measure its depths but the water ripples pleasantly over its shallows and its writers have an air of cool assurance very fitting to August weather. The principal contribution is the prize story, "Taken at the Flood," by Beulah Downey Hanks. It is cast in the form of a lively correspondence between Bonnie and Caprice, two girl friends. The most substantial story is the one with which the number opens, "Miss Sylvester's Marriage," by Cecil Charles.

On Thursday, July 18, the average maximum temperature for seventy-four principal cities in the United States was 88 degrees, varying between 60 degrees, at San Francisco, to 102 degrees, at Dodge City, Kansas. The temperature of New York on that day was 84 degrees, and that of Washington 90 degrees. In eleven cities of the United States the temperature was below that of New York City and in fifty-nine cities above it.

The council of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba announces that they have authorized life membership and that a payment of \$25 will exempt a member from all further dues. The annual dues, one dollar, are payable September 15, and should be remitted within thirty days from that date to Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., secretary and treasurer, Denver, Colo.

The strength of the new companies and batteries of Coast and Field Artillery, up to July 13, is as follows: Coast Artillery—83d Co., 79; 84th, 85th and 86th, full; 87th and 88th, 49; 89th, 76; 90th, 80; 91st and 92d, full; 93d, 75; 94th, 72; 95th, 57; 96th, 56; 97th, 47. Field Artillery—17th Battery, 87; 18th, 77; 19th, 69; 20th, 71; 21st, 82.

The transport Hancock, which arrived at Manila July 13 from San Francisco with Adjutant General Corbin and party on board, broke the record, making the trip in twenty days. Fine weather was encountered during the run.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, July 10.
Transport Buford sailed noon to-day. Military passengers: Majors Davis and Allison, commissaries; Washburn, surgeon; Captains Creager and Cheatham, quartermasters; Graves, Wilkinson, Sparrenberger, Jackson, Gill and Sinks, assistant surgeons; Lieutenant Bridges, 22d Inf.; three dental surgeons; three contract nurses and two civilian clerks; enlisted men, Hospital Corps, 24; recruits, 3d Battalion, 13th Inf., 58; casuals, 4th Inf., 1; 12th Inf., 1.

Manila, July 13.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Ramsey died from wounds received in action at Lipa, Luzon, June 10, 5.25 this morning.

CHAFFEE.

An account of this fight may be found in our issue of June 15.

Havana, July 13.

Continued improvement in General Wood's condition; temperature 99 and a fraction. Now considered out of danger.

SCOTT, A. G.

San Francisco, July 16.

Transport Grant sailed via Honolulu for Manila noon to-day. Military passengers: Q. M. General Ludington, Colonel McCauley, Q. M.; Roberts, 2d Inf.; Majors Sawyer, Q. M.; Davis, Art. Corps; Grandy, Adair, Peed and Wilson, surgeons; Captains Ray, paymaster; Zelinsky and Baxter, quartermasters; Baldwin, 26th Inf.; Conrad, 3d Cav.; Reichman, 17th Inf.; Eber, Allen, Andrews and Williams, assist. surgeons; Lieuts. Haskel, 9th Cav.; Pisco, 19th Inf.; Sterling, 3d Cav.; Gregory, Kent and Enos, 1st Cav.; and Hartsook, asst. surgeon; 6 Hospital Corps men; 4 Army nurses; 6 civilian employees. Enlisted: 23 of 66th and 16 of 6th Companies, Coast Artillery, and 4 casuals.

YOUNG.

Manila, July 16.

Transport Sumner sailed July 15; 164 sick, 9 insane. Transport Hancock arrived to-day.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, July 16.

Hancock arrived; all well.

CORBIN.

Havana, July 18.

Improvement in General Wood's condition continues; temperature normal.

SCOTT, Adj. Gen.

San Francisco, Cal., July 17.

Following military passengers arrived on transport Indiana: Majors Dadds, Judge Advocate; Howell, Paymaster; Robinson, 27th Inf.; Wise, 47th Inf.; Capt. Gillem, Q. M.; Street, Commissary; Andrews and Randolph, Art. Corps; Malone and Williams, 27th Inf.; Kinnison and Payne, 25th Inf.; Parker, 23rd Inf.; Perry, 11th Cav.; McDonald, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Abernethy, Buckley and Kimmel, Art. Corps; 2d Lieuts. Lanza, McManus and Youngberg, Art. Corps; Bartsch, Duffy and Hastings, Signal Corps; 2 contract surgeons, 13 privates Hospital Corps, 5 contract nurses, 7 civilian clerks; enlisted men, 1 discharged, 236; on furlough, 22; retired, 2; deported, 2; 1 casual and 188 general prisoners. Enlisted men of 25th, 30th, 32d and 33d Batteries, Coast Art., 235; 1st Battery, Field Art., 115.

YOUNG.

PRaise from Secretary Long.

Secretary of the Navy Long has sent to Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N., the following extract from a report of Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé to the War Department, concerning the expedition to Southern Luzon in January, 1900, of which he was commanding general, Commander Rodgers commanding the naval contingent:

"The troops embarked and the stores were loaded on the Army transport Hancock and the following chartered vessels: Garonne, Venus, Salvador, Acolus and Costelland, together with the side-wheel steamboat Mendez Nunez, and conveyed by the U. S. S. Nashville and Helena, joined later by the Mariveles. The naval force was under the command of Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N., and had orders to co-operate.

"It should be stated here, and it will appear throughout this report, that this co-operation was not only invaluable but indispensable. Orders were issued directing Commander Rodgers to assume entire charge of the fleet as far as concerned sailing directions and the landing of troops and stores. Military officers were ordered to conform to the directions of naval officers in charge of these operations without regard to relative rank. It was found to be easily possible to draw a sharp line between proportional duties of both Services and obtain thereby the thorough co-operation to which the complete success of the expedition, the valuable results and the small loss in life and property were due."

Secretary Long in conclusion says: "The Department extends to you and the officers and men under your command its hearty congratulations for the creditable and zealous performance of the important duty intrusted to them. It is with great satisfaction that it learns of the entire accord and co-operation between the Services, which is the result of, and can only be attained by, high discipline and efficiency."

EXAMINATION OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following will be the general scope for the examination of warrant officers for commissions as ensigns: In navigation—Principles and practice of chart construction, the method of plotting ship's position; day's reckoning, with principles and practice of working sights; co-ordinates, used in navigation, including time; variation and deviation of the compass; buoyage system. Engineering—Detailed description of marine engines and boilers, and the work performed by the various parts; manner of raising steam and making preparations for starting engines; description of the indicator, manner of attachment and operation of taking cards or diagrams; the translation of the diagram, including computation of horsepower. Seamanship—Construction of steel vessels (nomenclature of parts and their relation to the whole); anchors and chains and the handling of the same; boats and their management; mooring ship; law of storms; rules of the road. Gunnery—A description of all classes of guns used in the Services, their mounts and the ammunition used; stationing gun crews and drills; preparation and firing of Whitehead torpedo. Electricity—Service electrical equipment. Military law—Naval general and summary courts-martial, courts of inquiry and naval boards.

Secretary of War Root completed his inspection at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 19, and it has been decided to push the work of improvements at the post, until it is able to care for about 3,000 men. The details for the contemplated improvements would be worked out after his return to Washington.

Bids for gun forgings for 6-inch rapid-fire guns and 12-inch B. L. R. opened at Washington, D. C., July 11, were as follows: Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 10 steel forgings for 6-inch R. F. gun, 21 cents per pound; first delivery 70 days, one set every 20 days thereafter; nine sets steel forgings for 12-inch B. L. R., 21 cents per pound; first delivery 50 days, one set every 30 days thereafter. Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., 12 sets steel forgings for 6-inch R. F. gun, 21 cents per pound; first delivery 70 days, one set each 30 days thereafter; 7 sets steel forgings, 21 cents per pound; first delivery 50 days, one set each 20 days thereafter. The bids were opened at the Ordnance Office of the Army.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 36, JULY 16, H. Q. A. G. O.
I. So much of Par. 1, G. O. 91, July 1, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs the headquarters, staff and band, 18th U. S. Inf., upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., to proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, is modified to direct them to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for station.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the following instructions relative to turning in the Hotchkiss 1.65 mountain guns now in the Service and their ammunition, to adapt them to percussion firing, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The commanding generals of the departments in the United States and the Department of Cuba will instruct the commanding officers of posts and organizations having these guns and ammunition to turn them in immediately as follows: The guns to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York; carriages, spare parts, accessories and equipments to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and the ammunition to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

G. O. 15, JULY 12, DEPT. COLORADO.

The 2d Squadron, 14th Cav., having been transferred to this department, is assigned to station at Fort Grant, Arizona. On the arrival of the squadron, Troop E, 5th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed by easy marches to Fort Apache, Arizona, for station. All sick and dismantled men and heavy baggage will be sent by wagon and rail via Wilcox and Holbrook, Arizona. The movement of the troop will begin as soon as practicable after the transfer by 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., commanding Troop E, of his accountability for public property and funds pertaining to Fort Grant and of his heavy baggage for shipment. Only pack transportation will be taken for the through trip, but wagons may be used as far as Gila River, if the road is practicable.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JULY 18, H. Q. A.

1st Lieut. Kent Nelson, Assistant Surgeon, will report in person to C. O., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for temporary duty.

Par. 5, S. O. July 16, amended to read as follows: Officers of Cavalry arm are named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments indicated opposite their names:

Captains, promoted from first lieutenants—Herbert A. White, to 1st Cav.; Nathan K. Averill, to 7th Cav.; Harry La T. Cavanaugh, to 10th Cav.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department.

Capt. Henry Metcalf, relieved duty at Haldane High School, Cold Spring, New York.

1st Lieut. Verge E. Sweazey, Asst. Surg. to Fort Columbus.

1st Lieut. Robert Smart, Asst. Surg., to Fort Monroe.

1st Lieut. Roderic P. O'Connor, Asst. Surg., to Fort Myer.

These assignments to regiments of 2d lieutenants of cavalry and infantry, recently appointed, are announced:

Arthur M. Graham, 1st Cav.; Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav.; Robert W. Leshar, 10th Cav.; Edmund A. Buchanan, 9th Cav.; Thomas B. Estey, 9th Cav.; Robert R. Love, 9th Cav.; Albert J. Mohn, 4th Cav.; Horace N. Monroe, 1st Cav.; William F. Wheatley, 5th Cav.; David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav.

Raymond S. Bamberger, 7th Cav.; Homer E. Lewis, 30th Inf.; Floyd C. Miller, 1st Inf.; John J. Mudgett, 5th Inf.; George C. Mullen, 21st Inf.; Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf.; George W. Sager, 19th Inf.; Kneeland S. Snow, 9th Inf.; William C. Stell, 11th Inf.; Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf.; Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf.; Nolan V. Ellis, 11th Inf.; William A. Alfonte, 18th Inf.; John A. Brockman, 7th Inf.

Channing E. Delaplaine, 26th Inf.; Benjamin D. Foulois, 17th Inf.; Dwight B. Lawton, 30th Inf.; Frank W. Dawson, 29th Inf.; Clarence H. Farnham, 29th Inf.

The officers named, with exception of those herein-after specified, will proceed to join their respective regiments. Lieuts. Leshar and Brockman to join respective regiments Division of Philippines.

Lieut. Roscoe will report, Dept. Dakota, for assignment in that department.

Following assignments in Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed are made: 2d Lieuts. Clarence M. Condon, John S. Johnston and Harrison S. Kerick, unassigned. Upon arrival at San Francisco report by telegraph to Adjutant General for further orders.

2d Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, to the 32d Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Holliday, to 35th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, to 44th Co., Coast Art.

These assignments to regiments of first lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry appointed from civil life are announced: H. B. Myers, 5th Cav.; George J. Oden, 16th Cav.; Henry R. Richmond, 1st Cav.; Julien E. Gaujot, 10th Cav.; Geo. T. Bowman, 15th Cav.; Jas. M. Burroughs, 12th Cav.; Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf.; Robert T. Crawford, 1st Inf.; Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf.; Perrin L. Smith, 16th Inf.; Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf.; Joseph H. Griffiths, 27th Inf.; Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf.; Edward Y. Miller, 29th Inf.

These assignments to regiments of second lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry are announced: John P. Hason, 6th Cav.; Anton H. Schroeder, 6th Cav.; Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav.; John E. Hemphill, 3d Cav.; T. H. Jennings, 7th Cav.; Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav.; Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; Richard W. Walker, 8th Cav.; Edwin S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf.; Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf.; Brady G. Rittenhouser, 1st Inf.; Eugene P. Crowne, 4th Inf.; Francis H. Lomas, 5th Inf.; Samuel D. McAllister, 13th Inf.; Ode C. Nicol, 4th Inf.

Officers named, with exception of those specified, to join respective regiments.

Lieuts. Oden, Gaujot and Bowman, join respective regiments in Division Philippines.

Lieut. Jennings will report, Dept. East, for temporary duty in that department.

Lieuts. Kilbourne and Walker will report, Dept. Missouri, for assignment to station.

Lieut. Hartshorn will report, Dept. East, for assignment to station.

Lieut. Gunst will report, Columbus Barracks, for temporary duty.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieut. William H. Brooks of North Carolina (late 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 3d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry) now contract surgeon, U. S. A.
Conrad E. Koerper of District of Columbia.

CAVALRY ARM.

1st Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav., to be captain, July 9, 1901, vice Ladd, 9th Cav., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be Colonel: Lieut. Col. David H. Kinsie, to be colonel July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Henry H. Scott (2d Lieut. U. S. Marine Corps), to be 2d Lieutenant, July 16, 1901.

To Be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major George G. Greenough, to be lieutenant colonel July 1, 1901, vice Kinsie, promoted.
Major Selden A. Day, to be lieutenant colonel July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

To Be Majors to Rank from July 1, 1901.

Capt. Edward Davis, vice Greenough, promoted.
Capt. Joseph M. Califf, vice Day, promoted.
Capt. Charles W. Hobbs, to fill original vacancy.
Capt. Clermont L. Best, to fill original vacancy.
Capt. John D. C. Haskins, to fill original vacancy.

To Be Captain to Rank from July 1, 1901.

1st Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, vice Davis, promoted.
1st Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, vice Califf, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. John W. Bubb, 12th Inf., to be colonel July 1, 1901, vice Ellis, 24th Inf., retired from active service.
Major John W. Hannay, 3d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel July 1, 1901, vice Bubb, 12th Inf., promoted.

Capt. John H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., to be major April 16, 1901, vice Reynolds, 14th Inf., retired from active service.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., to be major April 22, 1901, vice Myer, 11th Inf., promoted.
Capt. George R. Cecil, 8th Inf., to be major May 4, 1901, vice Bailey, 5th Inf., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., to be major July 1, 1901, vice Hannay, 3d Inf., promoted.
1st Lieut. William B. Cochran, 16th Inf., to be captain April 16, 1901, vice Peshine, 13th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., to be captain April 19, 1901, vice Wilkins, 10th Inf., appointed captain commissary, U. S. Army.

1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th Inf., to be captain April 22, 1901, vice Glenn, 25th Inf., promoted.
1st Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, 23d Inf., to be captain April 26, 1901, vice Rethers, 9th Inf., appointed captain, commissary, U. S. Army.

1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf., to be captain May 1, 1901, vice Cole, 29th Inf., appointed captain, commissary, U. S. Army.

1st Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., to be captain May 4, 1901, vice Cecil, 8th Inf., promoted.
1st Lieut. Isaac Verrell, 23d Inf., to be captain May 12, 1901, vice Clark, 24th Inf., retired.

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Orval P. Townsend of Illinois (late 1st lieutenant P. R. Regt.), to be captain July 1, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

To Be 2d Lieutenants from July 1, 1901.

Emil Huebscher (late 1st sergeant P. R. Regt.).
Willis C. Metcalf (late 1st lieutenant 2d Ill Vols.).

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

To Be 1st Lieutenants with Rank from July 1, 1901.
Harry Bell, late capt. 36 Vol. Inf.; John Kennedy, late 1st Lieut. 41st Vol. Inf.; Frank A. Jernigan, late 2d Lieut. 34th Vol. Inf.; Frank I. Otis, late 1st Lieut. Phil. Cav.; James Conway, late 1st Lieut. Phil. Cav.; Boss Reese, late 2d Lieut. Phil. Cav.; Milo C. Corey, late 1st Lieut. 34th Vol. Inf.; Robert C. Corliss, late 1st Lieut. 34th Vol. Inf.; Howard Atkinson, late capt. 27th Vol. Inf.; John H. Neff, late 2d Lieut. 34th Vol. Inf.; John J. A. Clark, Q. M. sergt. 2d Inf.; John A. Paegelow, batt. sergt. maj. 16th U. S. Inf.; Thomas M. Kelley, sergt. Co. F, 16th Inf.; Ryder Davis, sergt. Co. K, 16th Inf.; Carl L. Stone, late capt. 36th Vol. Inf.; Rosecoe Treadwell, late 1st Lieut. 36th Vol. Inf.; Robert E. Brooks, late 2d Lieut. 36th Vol. Inf.; Walter B. Elliott, late capt. 40th Vol. Inf.; Benjamin Stark, Jr., late capt. 31st Vol. Inf.; Samuel Willis, late 1st Lieut. 28th Vol. Inf.; Geo. M. Wray, late 1st Lieut. 11th Vol. Cav.; T. M. Curtis, late 2d Lieut. 11th Vol. Cav.; Marcus Correll, late 2d Lieut. 29th Vol. Inf.; Chas. C. Winia, late 1st Lieut. 11th Vol. Cav.; M. L. Avery, late 1st Lieut. 43d Vol. Inf.; A. E. Hendry, late sergt. 43d Vol. Inf.; Alphonse Strebler, late sergt. 43d Vol. Inf.; Alfred Roeder, coms. sergt., U. S. A.; Hans Frank, sergt. maj. 6th Inf.; Joseph Bennett, Q. M. sergt. 6th Inf.; Irvin L. Hunsaker, sergt. 18th Inf.; Allen Walker, sergt. 18th Inf.; Anton Seemann, 1st sergt. 18th Inf.; M. J. Daniel, late 1st sergt. 26th Vol. Inf.; Wesley King, 1st sergt. 6th Inf.; Hans F. Weusthoff, sergt. 6th Inf.; Emil Spoth, sergt. 18th Inf.; Thomas M. Kite, sergt. 18th Inf.; Albert Lang, 1st sergt. 1st Inf.; Norman E. Cook, sergt. Art. Corps; James H. Aldrich, late capt. 35th Vols.

To Be 2d Lieutenants.
Thomas B. Crockett, late 1st Lieut. 26th Vols.; Moses T. Barlow, sergt. 16th Inf.; Joseph Rodgers, drum maj. 20th Inf.; R. L. Moseley, corporal 16th Inf.; Peter Peterson, 1st sergt. 20th Inf.; I. F. Costello, late 2d Lieut. 36th Vols.; G. K. Wilson, late 2d Lieut. 36th Vols.; J. W. Blanchard, sergt. maj. 4th Cav.; J. I. Boyle, late 2d Lieut. 33d Vols.; O. J. Reeder, late 2d Lieut. 41st Vols.; W. M. Milne, late 2d Lieut. 34th Vols.; F. L. Frisbie, sergt. 3d Inf.; C. B. Baker, late 2d Lieut. 27th Vols.; S. T. Rucker, sergt. 4th Cav.; Robert Dickson, sergt. 3d Cav.; Herman Hering, 1st sergt. 4th Cav.; A. M. Macnab, sergt. 4th Cav.; R. R. Bean, sergt. 15th Inf.; Andrew Shea, sergt. maj. 22d Inf.; C. L. Pitnev, sergt. maj. 5th Inf.; T. F. Loudon, 2d Lieut. 40th Vols.; Henry Rodgers, coms. sergt., U. S. A.; John Holtman, late 2d Lieut. 11th Vol. Cav.; Hugh Kirkman, late 2d Lieut. 11th Vol. Cav.; J. D. Watson, late 1st Lieut. 45th Vol. Inf.; C. E. Darby, late 2d Lieut. 45th Vol. Inf.; C. G. Clifton, late sergt. 43d Vols.; Noah Overly, late sergt. 43d Vols.; Ray Hoover, late sergt. 43d Vols.; Joseph Ubriz, late sergt. 19th Inf.; Oscar C. Monday, late sergt. 19th Inf.; sergt. maj. 6th Inf.; H. E. Clearman, sergt. 6th Inf.; Thomas Ryan, sergt. 6th Art.; Edward Dvorak, sergt. 18th Inf.; Geo. DeCue, sergt. 6th Inf.; L. E. Caulfield, sergt. 6th Inf.; D. M. Metcalf, corp. 18th Inf.; R. P. Stoneburn, sergt. 18th Inf.; F. B. Hennessy, late 2d Lieut. 37th Vols.

TRANSFERS.

1st Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, 4th Inf., from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

1st Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 9th Cav., from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

G. O. 5, JUNE 30, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

The undersigned assumes command Department of the Columbia in obedience to instructions of the President, published in paragraph 43, Special Orders No. 122, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office.

SAMUEL H. M. YOUNG.

Major General, U. S. Army.

W. V. RICHARDS, Lieut. Col. 7th Inf., A. G.

G. O. 5, JULY 1, DEPT. DAKOTA.

Major Wilber E. Wilder, U. S. Cav., A. G. U. S. A., is announced as Adjutant General, Department of Dakota.

CIRCULAR 12, JULY 2, DEPT. OF CUBA.

In view of instructions from the War Department, the sale of beverages containing any percentage whatever of alcohol that would bring them within the prohibition of "the selling of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any Post Exchange, etc." is hereby strictly prohibited. This prohibition includes the sale of so-called "Hop Ale" and other like beverages.

By command of Brigadier General Wood:

H. L. SCOTT, Capt. 7th Cav., A. G.

CIRCULAR LETTER 52, JULY 8, DEPT. OF CUBA.
Capt. William F. Flynn, Q. M., 8th Cav., Q. M. at Puerto Principe, Cuba, is appointed civil disbursing officer at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, Cuba, relieving Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav.

G. O. 13, JULY 8, DEPT. MO.
Publishes proceedings of G. C. M. in the case of Major Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon, U. S. A., found guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in violation of the 63d Article of War," and sentenced to be admonished by the Department Commander. The following correspondence shows the nature of the offense:

Fort Riley, Kansas, May 18, 1901.

S. O. 92.

Par. 2. The Post Surgeon will detail one Acting Steward and one Private of the Hospital Corps to report to Captain H. R. Anderson, Field Artillery, to accompany his battery on practice march. Such medical supplies as deemed necessary by the Post Surgeon will be supplied these men before departure.

By order of Colonel Rodney:

(Sgd.) C. C. HEARN,
Capt. Field Artillery, Q. M. and A. A.
Fort Riley, Kansas, May 20, 1901.

The Adjutant, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Sir—I have the honor to report that the Acting Hospital Steward detailed for duty with 7th Battery, Field Artillery, had to remain behind to assist in an operation on a man of that battery who broke his neck yesterday in a fall from a balcony. This and other serious cases demand his assistance, and I respectfully request that he be allowed to remain here. There is no work for him in the battery, where a private of the Hospital Corps can look after the medical property, and these cases here must be attended to.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) CHAS. E. WOODRUFF,
Major and Surg., U. S. A., Surgeon.

The court found that this communication was "erroneous and misleading in so far as it alleges that an emergency compelled and justified the detention at the post of the Acting Hospital Steward, and is insubordinate in so far as it questions and disputes the necessity or propriety of the above order of his commanding officer."

In approving the proceedings, etc., Brig. General Merriam said:

"In the execution of the sentence imposed by the court martial the reviewing authority regrets exceedingly that it has become necessary to admonish an officer of Major Woodruff's rank and experience for lapses in his official duties and obligations. A very wide discretion is allowable to officers of all grades in the face of manifest emergency, or to meet conditions plainly unforeseen and unprovided for. This is especially true in regard to medical officers, who are not only permitted, but must employ whatever means and agencies may be available and needful to meet such an emergency, a fact which is fully recognized, it is thought, in the extreme leniency of the court in this case. However, it must not be forgotten that with emergency comes the equally imperative duty of promptly reporting the facts and action to the commanding officer, and this obligation is especially emphasized if the action taken involves the disregard or suspension of the commanding officer's specific orders, as in this case. The evidence reveals the fact that Major Woodruff had decided about eighteen hours before the battery left the post that it would be necessary to detain the hospital steward (who had been detailed to accompany the battery) to assist in a surgical operation. It became then his duty instantly to report this fact to his commanding officer, with his reasons and request for authority to retain the acting steward. This Major Woodruff failed to do until one o'clock the following day—six hours after the departure of the battery from the post—after the surgical operation had been performed, and about twenty-four hours in all, after he had found it necessary to suspend the commanding officer's orders as to the acting steward.

"It seems needful further to admonish Major Woodruff that such disregard of manifest duty cannot be tolerated in a military command, where the first, last, and unceasing requisites are cheerful respect for authority, and loyal obedience of orders."

G. O. 14, JULY 9, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Major John W. Pullman, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of the Department, is charged with the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this Department, vice Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., relieved June 15, 1901.

By command of Brigadier General Merriam:

R. E. L. MICHIE, Capt. 12th Cav., A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 10, JULY 13, DEPT. EAST.

The following communication is published for the information and action of all concerned in this Department.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.,
H. Q. A. A. G., July 11, 1901.

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York.

Sir—In order that this Department may be enabled to supply the demand for electrician sergeants, I have honor to inform you that the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army directs that the commanding officer of each post in your department garrisoned by coast artillery, having electrical appliances, be instructed to make application for the assignment of an electrician sergeant as far ahead as practicable and that such application set forth fully what electrical appliance the sergeant will have under his charge and when his services will be needed.

Very respectfully,

H. A. GREENE, Major of Inf., A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 11, JULY 15, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following extracts from "Instructions for Salutes and Ceremonies at Seacoasts and other Posts Provided with Artillery," approved by the Secretary of War, August 14, 1897, and published in Artillery Circular L, is published for the information and attention of all concerned in this Department:

1. The rapidity with which the pieces are discharged depends on their calibre. Field and rapid-fire guns should have intervals of five seconds between discharges, siege guns, eight, and uns of heavier calibre, ten.

The minimum number of pieces with which the salutes can be fired is two for rapid-fire and field, four for siege, and six for seacoast guns. When practicable, rapid-fire guns will be used for saluting purposes.

2. When troops are drawn up for the reception of a dignitary, and it is practicable to have a battery of field guns on the ground, a salute from it should form part of the ceremony; otherwise guns in position are used.

3. When muzzle loading guns are used, the pieces for a salute should, if possible, be of the same or equivalent calibre. If the number on the front of a work admits of it, the entire number required, and two or three over, should be loaded and made ready previous to commencing the salute; the detachments are then dispensed with, and a single cannoner at each piece discharges it at the proper time. When the number of pieces is insufficient for the entire salute, as many as possible should be used, so as to avoid frequent reloadings.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Nebraska, on business connected with his command of that Department and return to Denver, Colorado, (July 8, D. Colo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., will proceed to Forts Ontario, and Montgomery and make inspection of these

posts as to their present condition, and the repairs and reconstruction of buildings necessary to put each post in condition for occupancy by a company of infantry; also as to the sanitary measures which should be taken in this connection. (July 12, D. E.)

Par. 20, S. O. 148, June 28, 1901, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q. M., to proceed to Manila on the transport Thomas for the purpose of assisting Capt. William M. Coulling, Q. M., in the performance of his duties on that transport. Upon his arrival at Manila, Capt. Garrard will report for assignment to duty. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Engelhard Endres (appointed July 12, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. I, 23d Inf.), now at Fort Wingate, N. M., is assigned to duty at that post. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Moberg, Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to Fort Niagara, New York. (July 11, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 9, S. O. 144, June 21, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Moberg, is revoked. (July 11, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Anton Zimmermann, San Francisco, Cal., will report to Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., for duty in his office. (July 11, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph A. Fowler will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Rowland Whitely (appointed July 11, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. B, 18th Inf.), now at Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. August J. Roos, who will be sent to Fort Porter, New York, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. August Luttre. Sergeant Luttre will be sent to Fort Ontario, New York, for duty. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Theo F. Derrick will proceed to Henry Barracks, P. R., via Governor's Island. (Madison Barracks, July 11.)

Post Com. Sergt. William H. Farinthy is transferred to Fort Clark, Texas. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, is assigned to duty as commissary of all volunteer camps on the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and of such other camps as may be established there, relieving 1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf. (July 5, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner, asst. surg., recently appointed now at Buffalo, New York, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

Par. 21, S. O. 156, July 6, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to 1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., U. S. A., is revoked. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Reuben M. Bonar, asst. surg., recently appointed, from duty at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, to Manila for duty. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Percy C. Field, asst. surg., recently appointed, will proceed from New Brunswick, N. J., to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for temporary duty. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Robert Burns, surg., U. S. Vols. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Roger Brooke, Jr., asst. surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report for duty. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted Major Henry F. Hoyt, U. S. Vols., is extended one month. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert A. Caldwell, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., is relieved from duty on transport Rosecrans, and will report to commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to Manila for duty. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Matthew A. DeLaney, asst. surg., U. S. A., will report to commanding officer Fort Monroe for duty. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, Hosp. Corps, Washington Barracks, D. C., having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant of cavalry, will be discharged from the Army. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

Major Ralph S. Porter, surg., U. S. Vols., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to Manila for duty. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

The following named medical officers will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, for duty: Major James S. Wilcox, surg., and Capt. Charles H. Andrews and H. Brookman, Wilcox, asst. surg.; Capt. Albert H. Eber, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William M. Roberts, asst. surg.; and Contract Surg. J. Newton Boyce. (July 3, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Hans Hoch, to Fort Hancock, New Jersey. (July 5, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 8, is granted Contract Surg. C. J. Bartlett, U. S. A., Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 6, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Walter S. Baker will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that hospital. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Hartsock, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco. (July 9, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Frederick W. Roschen, from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D. C., for duty. (July 9, D. Cal.)

Major John A. Metzger, surg., to Manila from San Francisco, on the first available transport. (July 8, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Col. J. B. Babcock, asst. adjutant general, (July 8, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Theodore Schumann will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Buford, to sail July 10. (July 8, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William C. Borden, surg., U. S. A. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Robt. J. McAdory, to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Thornburgh, asst. surg., to upon the expiration thereof will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for temporary duty. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., recently appointed, to Fort Wadsworth, New York, for temporary duty. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Horace D. Bloomer, asst. surg., recently appointed, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles C. Geor, asst. surg., recently appointed, to Belmont, S. C., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga. for temporary duty. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, asst. surg., U. S. A., recently appointed, will proceed to West Point, New York, for temporary duty. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., recently appointed, will report in person to the C. O., Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty. (July 13, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles Stein, Fort Duchesne, Utah, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (July 13, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Fred W. Armstrong will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Hospital Steward John Schwenkenberg, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation on the first available transport to Manila. (July 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas T. Jackson, asst. surg., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (July 11, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Frederick G. Walters, Hospital Corps, now at the muster-out camp, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (July 11, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Columbia. (July 9, D. Cal.)

Act. Hospital Steward George W. King, having reported from furlough, will proceed to Madison Barracks, and report for duty. (S. O. 161, July 15.)

1st Lieut. John Ryan Devereux, asst. surg., U. S. A.,

will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. John L. Shepard, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colorado, and report for duty. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. William C. Le Compte, will proceed to Fort Niagara, New York, for duty. (July 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Abram L. Haines, surg., recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (July 13, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Arthur J. Ratcliffe, having re-enlisted in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (July 2, D. P. R.)

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, asst. surg., U. S. A., placed upon the retired list, to take effect June 29, 1901. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters, U. S. Army, are ordered: Capt. William B. Schofield will proceed to Portland, Oregon, for duty, to relieve Major James B. Houston, who will proceed to Manila, for duty, to relieve Capt. Charles E. Stanton. Capt. Stanton will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty, to relieve Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, who will proceed to Manila, for duty, to relieve Capt. James Canby. Capt. Canby will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. Major Charles Newbold will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, to relieve Major John L. Bullis, who will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty, to relieve Capt. Otto Becker. Capt. Becker will repair to Washington, and report for duty. Capt. George E. Pickett, from San Francisco, Cal., to New York City, for assignment to duty. Major Hugh R. Belknap, upon the expiration of his leave will proceed to Manila, for duty, to relieve Capt. Eugene Coffin, who will proceed to New York City, for duty. (July 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the chief paymaster, San Francisco, Cal. (July 5, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months from July 15, 1901, is granted Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Miller, Corps of Engineers. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed three visits during each of the months of August, September and October, 1901, to the California Powder Works, Pinole, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun cotton for smokeless powder. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly, O. D., in addition to his present duties will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the East, for duty as ordnance officer. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergt. James Murphy, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to Fort Logan, Colo.; Ordnance Sergt. William N. Puckett, Fort Logan, Colo., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, Act. Signal Officer will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., on duty connected with the installation of an experimental fire control at the Proving Grounds. (July 15, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, signal officer, U. S. V., is honorably discharged, to take effect July 25, 1901. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month, to take effect about August 1, is granted Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 10, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. J. WINT.

Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, for such duty as he may be able to perform. (July 6, D. Cal.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. M. BELL.

The following changes in the stations of troops in the Department of the Missouri are ordered: Major William Stanton, 8th Cav., with squadron staff, and Troop B, 8th Cav., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. Troop D, 8th Cav., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. These movements will be made so that the troops will reach their new stations not later than Tuesday, July 9, 1901. (July 6, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Albert A. King, 8th Cav. (July 8, D. Cuba.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Meade, 11th Cav. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Myer, will direct Sergt. Major James F. Tompkins, 11th Cav., to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to report for examination for promotion to second lieutenant by board of officers. (July 15, D. E.)

2d Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav., now squadron quartermaster of that regiment, is assigned to Troop A, 11th Cav. (July 13, H. Q. A.)

The 1st Squadron of the 11th Cav., (Troops A, B, C and D.) Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed dismounted, July 22, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station. (July 12, D. E.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHELAN.

2d Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and join his troop. (July 8, D. T.)

Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, for station. (July 8, D. T.)

Upon arrival of Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., Major J. R. Hare, 12th Cav., will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station. (July 8, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Verne La S. Rockwell, 12th Cav., is transferred to the 11th Cav., and will join his regiment. (July 16, H. Q. A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

1st Lieut. John W. Wilen and 2d Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, Jr., 13th Cav., now at Fort Meade, S. D., having been assigned to Troops A and C of that regiment, respectively, will join their troops at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (July 12, D. D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., 13th Cav., in addition to time heretofore granted. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

Col. Edward M. Hayes, 13th Cav., will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will join regiment at Fort Meade, S. D. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

The following troops are assigned to station as follows: Troops A and C, 13th Cav., Fort Robinson, Nebraska. Battalion, 23d Inf.; battalion commander, staff and three companies to be selected by the battalion commander, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; the remaining company, Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas. (July 8, D. M.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBE.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George Williams, 14th Cav., in addition to time already granted. (July 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav. (July 8, D. M.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 5, is granted 2d Lieut. E. J. Ely, 15th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 3, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, is relieved from

recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced: 1st Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, to the 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, to the 4th Inf. (July 17, H. Q. A.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

MACLAY'S NAVAL HISTORY.

We are glad to observe that our remarks of last week on Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" have produced their effect. Secretary Long has decided to forbid the use of Maclay's third volume as a text book at the Naval Academy. He will also write to Mr. Maclay asking if he stated to newspaper reporters that the Secretary had read the proofs of his work. Mr. Long denies that he read any proofs, except of chapter three, relating to a mobilization of the fleet before war with Spain. He says he did not see anything about Schley's conduct in the proofs he read. One peculiar feature of the situation is the surprise Secretary Long shows at discovering the real character of the book on behalf of which he had written a letter of approval. We are confident that further investigation will show the Secretary that he has been misled in more respects than one in this business. It seems impossible, and yet we are creditably informed that there are officers of the Navy so lost to a professional sense of pride and esprit de corps that they are expressing approval of this vile civilian assault upon a brother officer. With these the Secretary has no sympathy, and we are glad to learn that all of the higher authorities are inclined towards the course which was suggested by Secretary Long as best combining the naval ideas of propriety and justice. One of the Maryland Congressmen proposes at the next session to introduce a resolution asking for an official investigation of the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the entire Spanish War. It was hoped that the controversy over the engagement off Santiago would eventually die a natural death, but such does not seem to be the case. It has received no encouragement we are glad to say from either of the two Naval officers on whose behalf it is ostensibly waged. The course of Admiral Sampson has been dignified and proper throughout. It is unfortunate that there are others who show so little respect for the methods prescribed in the naval Service for protecting the reputation of an officer until he has been found guilty of wrong-doing according to the orderly methods prescribed by regulations. Cowardly gossip, for which no one is willing to be held personally responsible, is not the weapon of manly assault.

The correspondent of the Baltimore "American," who showed Secretary Long the list of text-books at the Naval Academy, quotes him as saying: "This is the first time I ever saw this list of text-books. As for the third volume of Mr. Maclay's book, I admit that I was not pleased when I read it. He is a good writer, and his description of the naval engagements are very graphic. Moreover, he gives credit to a number of young officers whose work on the smaller vessels, while not important enough to receive more than passing mention in the official reports, is deserving of recognition. His story of the events that preceded the battle of Santiago are, I think, correct. As to his version of the battle itself, I think, without entering into the merits of that fight, that his language is intemperate and biased, and utterly lacking in that calm, judicial tone which is the first essential of an historical text-book."

"Has the character of that language been brought to your official attention?"

"It has not. No one has yet made any formal complaint. As a matter of fact, this third volume has not yet been used as a text-book. It appeared only a few weeks ago, and the classes at the Academy are not in session. Under these circumstances the Department has not taken any action, but that is not saying that it will not. There is no question of the power of the Department to act in the matter of text-books used at the Academy. Every one admits that a text-book should be fair, and there are details of the battle of Santiago which Mr. Maclay criticises, regarding which experts entertain an honest difference of opinion."

This writer adds:

"In discussing the battle of Santiago Secretary Long said that it was 'a captain's battle,' saying Admiral Sampson did not, being seven miles away, issue any orders, and asserting that Admiral Schley did not issue a single order to the fleet. Secretary Long also added that he did not believe that Schley himself gave the famous order for 'loop,' but that Captain Cook was responsible for this maneuver. As to the wisdom of that action he did not care to enter into a discussion where there was a difference among experts. 'And,' continued Mr. Long, 'the result of the battle was such a glorious victory that it is not necessary to differ over details.'

"While Secretary Long declined to state that any modification would be made in the book, he was so positive in his condemnation of its language and of its evident prejudice, and so anxious to remove any impression of non-action by the Department, that it is safe to predict that before the cadets resume their studies the third volume of Maclay's History of the Navy will either be barred from the list of text-books or, what is more probable, will be so edited by the author as to eliminate all the objectionable features which Mr. Long now condemns."

Other papers have similar statements. Whatever

may be the status of Mr. Maclay as a naval authority, it is evident that he is not sufficiently informed as to naval sentiment to know that in what he has written about the battle of Santiago he has given a direct insult to the Navy as a whole. To complete his work he must at the same time seek occasion to insult the Army, in charging that one of its ranking officers deliberately sacrificed his army in an effort at "self-aggrandizement." In all of our experience we have never known so flagrant a case of historical incapacity as that exhibited by Mr. Maclay.

"BLEEDING" OFFICERS IN MANILA.

We regret to learn that Army officers in Manila are being "squeezed" by high rents and that not only inconvenience but positive distress has befallen them by the upward jump of prices. Within the last three years rents for household property have risen 200 to 500 per cent. and are still going up. Houses which before the arrival of the Americans let at, say, \$40 a month, to-day demand a rental of from \$100 to \$130. In the residential portions of the city, according to the Manila "Times," high rents are being demanded for houses which could conscientiously be condemned by the authorities as unsanitary.

The following copy of a letter addressed by an Army officer of high rank to a firm of Manila lawyers for advice discloses the exact condition of affairs and shows to what the officers are subjected in the process of squeezing and how there is likely to be caused what is referred to in the letter as a struggle between officers for shelter:

"I am a joint tenant under a lease of a residence in Ermita. The lease is good until June 30, 1901; the present rental is \$130 per month. I offer to accept a renewal of the lease for a year in all its terms, except the rental, which I am willing to raise to \$150 per month. I can and will not offer more nor consent to any of the following demands now made by the agent, viz.: To pay \$180 per month rental, consent to the removal of all furniture, give up the basement part of the house, pay water and real estate taxes, and insure the building against damages by the elements.

"I have done my best during the past month to find other shelter where I could live and guard my health; have also made vain efforts to secure public quarters and, failing, am compelled to adopt such a defense against the extortion sought to be imposed as may be derived from standing by my offers of \$150 per month, which is 350 per cent. above the normal rental on this house as existing here before the conditions of war and the breaking up of the ordinary competition of commercial interests thereby caused, and which has thrown the American officer on duty in this city into the hands of a few men who have run a corner in dwellings and are thereby robbing us as effectually as if we had been kidnapped and held for a monthly ransom.

"This has led to what is fast becoming an unseemly struggle among Army officers to secure shelter for their families, in which those having the more liberal pay and larger private income are driving their less fortunate comrades to a condition of actual distress. For one I refuse to join in this unseemly business and refuse to permit any officer of the Army or any employee of the United States Government to overbid me and thus turn me out of the house which I now occupy. So much I feel confident of accomplishing, and all the more confident because in their greed to extort their outrageous rentals, real estate men are making the situation so intolerable that the existing government here will be compelled, however reluctantly, to take action by appointing boards to survey property and assess an equitable rental value thereon and take the same for public use.

"The necessity of officers having homes here and having them at rental rates (say not more than 300 per cent. above the normal) so as to insure them the means of living on their pay, is now, in fact, a most urgent public necessity. If such a course is taken, and more than justification therefor now exists, owners having real estate for rent will be brought face to face with a condition that may largely curb their outrageous demands. I hope you may be able to so present the merits of the situation and the necessity which compels me to use every resource at my command to keep a shelter over my head, that the very liberal offer I have made may be accepted."

THE SUPERPOSED TURRET.

The superposed turret is again the subject of the most prime importance before the Navy Department Board of Construction. Notwithstanding the fact that two special naval boards have already decided, by a narrow majority, in favor of this style of turret, and it has been decided to place it on several of the new battleships being constructed, we learn that the Board of Construction has now a majority opposed to the type for any additional ships. This change of opinion on the board is no doubt due to the change in its composition. It is not explained why the superposed turret is not as applicable to the ships to be authorized by the next Congress as it was for the fine, new ships recently contracted for. There have been no new developments that we have heard of which would alter opinion on this subject one way or the other.

When this question of superposed turret was before the Navy Department over a year ago, we advised that before any action be taken an exhaustive test of the new type be made. This was not done, but the turret was recommended for a majority of the new vessels. Now

the question is being again considered, and the Board of Construction stands three to two in favor of the ordinary turret for the ships to be asked from the coming Congress, Rear Admiral Bowles, O'Neil and Melville being opposed to having the turret on more vessels and Rear Admiral Bradford and Captain Sigsbee being still ardent adherents of the superposed type.

If the superposed turret is a good thing, and better than the old style of turret, it should be placed on all the new battleships built for our Navy. If it is not the superior type, it should never have been placed, as an experiment, on seven of the best battleships ever built for the Navy. Why in the name of all that is sensible has not the superposed turret question been finally settled by a test, over the results of which there could not by any possibility be the slightest question. The Kearsarge and Kentucky are both fitted with the superposed turret, and we can see no reason why one, or both of them, could not have been used for the test. Here this question is still hanging over the Navy, and we see the Department vacillating each year from one type to the other. We are not going now into the merits of either type, but we do state, as a certainty, that one of them is, and must be, superior to the other, and that some means should be taken to finally determine which is the better. One of the prime reasons why Congress did not make appropriation last session for additional ships was because of this uncertainty of the Department on the turret question. Battleships are too expensive things to be experimented with, and it does seem about time that a final decision was reached.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The War Department is technically correct in accepting the telegraphic resignation by Putnam Bradlee Strong of his commission as captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, in view of the fact that no charges have been preferred, and newspaper reports furnish no proper basis for taking action against an officer. It would seem, however, that his case afforded an excellent opportunity to teach such of the young gentlemen now coming into the Service as may need it the lesson that the acceptance of a commission carries with it responsibilities that cannot lightly be thrown aside. Certainly the private business which Mr. Strong is reported to have alleged as the reason for his resignation could have waited until his superior officer could have been heard from by mail and the case carefully considered. It is well to teach those who may not yet have learned the lesson that there is such a thing as "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," for which a severe penalty is prescribed under the military code. It is a grave mistake to permit an officer to resign his commission by telegraph in order to escape the performance of duty disagreeable to him, especially when that resignation is offered under circumstances that give every reason to suppose that the officer in question is also striving to escape the consequences of a serious breach of military law. It is especially important just now to avoid giving the impression that influence counts for more than character with the War Department whether that impression be correct or not. This case offered a most excellent opportunity to prove the contrary. We agree with the New York "Herald" when it says: "The Army has furnished, and is intended to furnish, honorable careers for honorable men, and mistaken leniency to the incapable, to the insubordinate and to the vicious is a crime against the State. Offences against the military code and tradition are offences against the public weal, and should be punished by dismissal and not be condoned by withdrawals or resignations that leave the official records free of the condemnation earned."

The New York "World" says: "The action of Secretary of War Root in accepting the resignation of Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong is now said to have been a reversal of his first decision, due to an order from the President. 'Captain Strong's father,' it is explained, 'was a close personal friend of the President, and Mr. McKinley has always had a high regard for the young officer. This regard must have been very high to have withstood the disclosure of the young man's scandalous escapades with women of various hues in the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines, and the flagrant offense of his setting out for his post of duty in company with a notorious female 'rounder,' the wife of a titled Englishman. Perhaps the acceptance of Captain Strong's resignation was the best solution of a scandalous complication; but have the President and those who justify his action considered what a great many other people are sure to ask: What would have been the course pursued in similar circumstances in the case of a young Army officer whose father was not 'a close personal friend of the President' and who had no social influence back of him? Equal justice is of the essence of democracy. Class distinctions and official favoritism are out of place in a republic."

The big steel dry dock which has been completed and is about ready for transportation to its destinations at Algiers, La., will probably not begin its long and dangerous journey until some date, yet to be decided on, in October, the task of towing this dock being one of the severest tests of towing capacity yet experienced in this country. The Sparrow's Point Works, Baltimore, Md., have the contract for the construction of this steel dock, but nothing has yet been definitely decided as to who shall have the job of towing the unwieldy construction to its destination.

HOW AGUINALDO WAS CAPTURED.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

Hdqrs. 4th Dist., D. N. Luzon, San Isidro,
Province of Nueva Ecija, May 6, 1900.

Adjutant General, Department of Northern Luzon:

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the recent expedition under my command to Palanan, Province of Isabela.

On Jan. 8 of the present year a native, who gave his name as Cecilio Sigismundo, presented himself to 1st Lieut. J. D. Taylor, 24th Inf., commanding the station of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, and said that he had been sent by Emilio Aguinaldo to deliver important despatches to Baldomero Aguinaldo, Urbano Lacuna, Pablo Tecson, Simon Tecson, Theodore Sandico and other insurgent chiefs.

This man stated that he had left Aguinaldo and a number of his officers with an escort of soldiers at Palanan, Province of Isabela, Jan. 14, and accompanied by twelve armed men had traveled by way of Casiguran and San Jose de Casignan, a small town in the vicinity of Baler. When near the latter place he had encountered a detachment of American troops belonging to that station and two of his detachment had been either killed or captured. Upon arrival at Pantabangan he reported to the local presidente, or alcalde, who had formerly acted in such capacity for the insurgents, in order that he might be facilitated on his journey. This man told him that he was now acting with the Americans, and advised him to present himself to Lieutenant Taylor, giving up his correspondence. This the man did at once. Lieutenant Taylor, after hearing the man's story and looking over the correspondence, telegraphed the A. G. of the district a brief account of the man's story and the nature of the correspondence. In reply he was instructed to send the man and captured letters with all possible haste to these headquarters.

Upon arrival I questioned the man thoroughly, and he did not vary from his original story.

Among the correspondence given up by this man were about twenty letters from Aguinaldo or some of the officers with him to insurgents in various parts of Luzon. There were also a considerable number of letters from soldiers of Aguinaldo's escort to their friends.

A letter from Baldomero Aguinaldo was in cipher, and was worked out with much difficulty, as we did not have the key. This letter instructed Baldomero Aguinaldo, then presumably in the Province of Cavite, to take command of the central provinces of Luzon, and as soon as possible to select 400 armed men from various bands and send them to the writer, Emilio Aguinaldo.

The fact that Aguinaldo would be expecting reinforcements guided by this man suggested to me the plan for his capture which was afterwards successfully carried out.

Sigismundo stated that Aguinaldo, with his staff and an armed escort under Commandante Alhambra, was living in the small town of Palanan, Isabela, about due east of the town of Ilagan, and only two leagues from the coast. He stated that the only trail leading from Palanan to the valley of Cagayan was very carefully watched by outposts and that any attempt to capture Aguinaldo by ordinary methods would surely fail, as he would receive warning of the approach of a hostile force in sufficient time to retire to the heavily wooded mountains which surrounded the town. The man also stated that a surprise by a party landing in boats on the coast near the town could not be effected for the reason that the Balugas, savages, living along the beach would quickly warn the insurgents.

My plan for the expedition to attempt the capture of Aguinaldo is shown by the following letter to your headquarters. (This letter set forth the plan of proceeding which was subsequently followed.—Editor.)

Upon receipt of the above communication the department commander ordered me to Manila for consultation and approved the plan, as did also the division commander, who arranged with the Admiral commanding the Asiatic Station to secure the services of a naval vessel to transport the expedition. The necessity for me to return to San Isidro for several days caused a delay in the departure of the expedition, and it was not until March 6 that we embarked on the United States ship Vicksburg, Comdr. E. B. Barry, commanding.

Before going on the Vicksburg all necessary preliminaries had been arranged. From Company D, First Battalion, Macabebe Scouts, eighty-one men had been selected by the company commander, Capt. R. T. Hazzard, 11th Cav., U. S. V. These men were chosen because of their superior physique and intelligence and their ability to speak Tagalo. Captain Hazzard went in command of the company, assisted by his brother, 1st Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard, of the 11th Cav., U. S. V. The Macabebes were clothed partly in insurgent uniforms and partly in the clothing of the country. All except ten, who carried Krag-Jorgensen rifles, were armed with Mauser and Remington rifles. All articles of their equipment as American scouts were discarded, and they could in no way be distinguished from a band of insurgent soldiers. The question of finding several Tagalos of undoubted reliability to be passed off as the officers of this supposed insurgent force was one of great difficulty. It was found necessary to abandon the original intention to use Joaquin Natividad.

The men chosen were all well known to me personally. They were all ex-insurgent officers who had since their capture or surrender served us in various ways. Hilario Placido, who was the nominal chief of the force, with rank of lieutenant colonel, was an ex-insurgent major who had been captured at Jaen, Nueva Ecija, with Gen. Pantaleon Garcia by my A. G., Capt. E. V. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf. He had been released after several months confinement after taking the oath of allegiance. Lasaro Segovia, palmed off as a captain, was a full-blooded Spaniard, formerly a first sergeant in the Spanish Army and later a lieutenant with the insurgents. He had presented himself to me at San Isidro in May, 1900, and had since done excellent service as a guide. Dionisio Bato and Gregorio Cadhit were ex-insurgent lieutenants who had been with us about three months. The former had been captured and the latter had surrendered. Cecilio Sigismundo also accompanied the expedition. None of the above-mentioned natives, except Segovia and Sigis-

mundo, knew our object until after the Vicksburg had sailed.

In addition to Captain Hazzard and Lieutenant Hazzard, the two officers of the Macabebe Company, I selected Capt. Henry W. Newton, 34th Inf., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, 40th Inf., U. S. V., to accompany me. Captain Newton was chosen because of his having once visited Casiguran Bay, where we expected to land.

Lieutenant Mitchell was my personal aide. The Vicksburg, with the expedition on board, sailed from Manila for the east coast of Luzon March 6 by way of Straits San Bernardino. The original plan was to land the expedition near Casiguran in native boats or bancas, which could be abandoned, in order that it would not be necessary to bring the Vicksburg so near the shore as would have to be done in case the landing was made in the ship's boats, as they would have to return to the ship. With this object in view the Vicksburg called at Antimonan, east coast of the Province of Tayabas, and I sent Lieutenant Mitchell ashore to ascertain if large bancas, or small cascos, were to be had. There were none suitable in the port, and we sailed for the town of Polillo, on the island of the same name. Here we were more successful, and succeeded in purchasing three large sailing bancas each having two masts. The Vicksburg, with these bancas in tow, sailed for the entrance for Casiguran Bay shortly after daybreak of March 12. Two Macabebe soldiers were placed in each of the three bancas to steer and to clear the lines in case they became foul. The wind, which had been rising, increased almost to a gale, and by noon the smallest of the bancas had been swamped, the men in it getting on board one of the others.

By four p. m. it was evident that the remaining two could not endure the pounding much longer, and a life boat was lowered for the purpose of taking off the men. This dangerous task required nearly two hours. During the night the remaining bancas went down, and our plans were consequently changed to the extent that we would have to disembark at night in the ship's boats. During the voyage from Manila the natives, both Tagalos and Macabebes, were carefully instructed in the part that they were to play. It was impressed upon them that they were to represent a band of insurgents of Lacuna's command on their way to join Aguinaldo in Isabela. The story that, en route, they had fallen in with a small detachment of Americans and had taken five prisoners, which they were carrying with them, was gone over with time and again, so that they would be able to repeat it. They were warned that any treachery or disobedience of orders would be punished by the summary execution of the offenders.

On Oct. 24, 1900, while scouting in the vicinity of Gapan, Nueva Ecija, I had surprised the insurgent chief, Lacuna, in his camp, and had captured, among other things, some writing paper which already bore his headquarters seal. On this paper two letters were written to Aguinaldo over the carefully forged signature of Lacuna.

One of these letters was dated Feb. 24, 1901, at Balac, a place in the mountains east of Penaranda. In it Lacuna acknowledged the receipt of Aguinaldo's letters of Jan. 13 and 14, and thanked him for the confirmation of his (Lacuna's) appointment as brigadier general, made some time previously by Alejandro.

It will be remembered that the letters of Aguinaldo referred to had fallen into our hands and had never been sent to Lacuna.

This letter also indulged in the usual rhetoric employed by the insurgent chiefs in their correspondence and gave a glowing account of the progress of the campaign from the standpoint of Lacuna.

Another letter supposedly from the same place, but dated Feb. 28, was prepared, stating that the writer had just received a communication from Baldomero Aguinaldo ordering him to send one of his best companies, under a reliable chief, to Emilio Aguinaldo in Isabela.

In accordance with these orders, he was sending this force under Lieut. Col. Hilario Placido. The latter, he stated, had been captured by the Americans a year ago, and after his release had lived in Jaen, but had recently taken to the field again when ordered to do so by Lacuna. This was included in the letter for fear that Aguinaldo might have heard that Placido had been captured by the Americans and had taken the oath of allegiance. The letter also stated that Aguinaldo's courier, Cecilio Sigismundo, was with Lacuna and would accompany the column. These two letters were dictated by me but written by Segovia. We were in possession of a number of samples of Lacuna's signature, and had previously succeeded in executing a very neat forgery of his autograph at the end of each one of the two sheets.

THE EXPEDITION LANDS AT CASIGURAN BAR.

The Vicksburg, with all lights screened and under a low head of steam, passed Cape San Ildefonso, at the entrance to Casiguran Bay, at 9 p. m. of the 13th, and at 1 a. m. anchored near the west shore about ten miles further up. Boats were lowered and the expedition put on the beach, rapidly and quietly. The disembarkation was completed by 2 a. m. One of the Macabebes accidentally injured himself in disembarking and had to be left on the ship. Another hid himself in his hammock and was overlooked. Each one of the American officers carried on his person, in the form of a roll, a half blanket, containing a towel, comb and extra pair of socks.

The Macabebes carried no blankets, lest suspicion would be aroused, the insurgents not using them. Each one had on his person a day's ration of rice. The Americans were dressed as private soldiers, in campaign hat, blue shirt, khaki trousers and leggings, and wore no insignia of rank. The night was dark, with occasional rain squalls. The Vicksburg steamed out to sea as soon as the disembarkation had been completed and sailed for Baler. I had arranged with Commander Barry that he was to visit the town of Casiguran four days later with the pretext that he was searching for some American prisoners who had been carried off by some insurgents.

This was not only for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the deception, but to take us on board in case our identity had been discovered at Casiguran, as in that event any further effort would be useless. The vessel was to meet us, finally, at Palanan, Bay on the 25th.

We remained quietly on the beach until daylight, when we marched a short distance to find fresh water, and prepared breakfast.

At 7 a. m. we resumed the march in a northerly direction up the west side of Casiguran Bay. The coast line was extremely irregular, being indented by numerous bays, and while it is doubtful if it is more than ten miles in an airline from the place of our disembarkation to the town of Casiguran, it took certainly twenty miles of marching, at a very conservative estimate. At its head Casiguran Bay broadens out into a fine circular basin four miles in diameter.

We waded about a dozen streams, and owing to the fact that for a portion of the distance at high tide there was no space between the water and the mango jungles, we did some five miles of wading in salt water. At noon we found concealed in the bushes a small canoe, or banca. In order not to be frightened away by the approach of a body of armed men, we made use of this. Hilario Placido wrote a note to the presidente of the town stating that he was in command of a column of Filipino troops bound north, and would reach Casiguran in the evening. He instructed the presidente to arrange for quarters and food for the command and to send a guide out of town to meet us.

Gregorio Cadhit and Cecilio Sigismundo, accompanied by two armed Macabebes, left us at noon in the canoe, and as they were able to go straight across the head of the bay, reached the town in two hours.

They delivered Placido's note to the vice-presidente, the presidente himself being absent with Aguinaldo at Palanan. That individual was completely deceived, and bestirred himself to carry out his orders. At 4 p. m. we met the guide sent out from the town, and an hour later, having reached the head of the bay, entered the forest. At half-past six o'clock, after an extremely hard all-day march, we reached the town. Many people came to see the American prisoners. In order that nothing might be suspected the Macabebes made a great show of guarding us closely. The vice-presidente met the column and conducted us to several buildings which he had ordered vacated. We five Americans were kept in a room in one of the houses under guard, and during the three nights passed in Casiguran slept on the floor. The supposed officers of the detachment occupied another room in the same house. But little rice is raised at Casiguran, so that the people, acting under orders of the vice-presidente, brought us cracked corn, sweet potatoes and a few chickens. We learned here that there was a feast planned at Palanan on the 22d. Also, the very disquieting information that Tinlo, with 400 armed men, had just joined Aguinaldo. This created something of a panic among the Macabebes, but during the night we saw some of them privately and made them believe that we could win, anyhow, by means of a surprise. As developed afterwards, there was no truth in this story about Tinlo. Although Placido was the supposed commanding officer of the detachment, the man on whom I most depended to hoodwink the vice-presidente and other people of Casiguran was the energetic and versatile Spaniard, Segovia.

EXCELLENT CONDUCT OF FUNSTON'S ALLIES.

From time to time I sent for him and surreptitiously gave him instructions regarding what I wished done. He was a man of courage and resource, and his knowledge of the Filipinos and of the Tagalo dialect made his services indispensable. While Placido was absolutely loyal to us, he did not have the ingenuity and resource of Segovia.

It will be remembered that before landing we had prepared two letters to Aguinaldo over the forged signature of Lacuna. We now carefully prepared a letter to Aguinaldo for the signature of Placido. This communication stated that the writer, in accordance with orders received from his chief, Gen. Urbano Lacuna, had left the latter's camp near Buloc, mountains of Penaranda, to report to Aguinaldo with a company under Capt. Lasaro Segovia. En route, while crossing the main range and on the trail between Pantabangan and Baler, he had surprised a detachment of ten American soldiers who were making maps, and had killed two and wounded three, which latter he had ordered sent to the American commander at Pantabangan.

The remaining five had been taken prisoners and were en route with him. As it was evident that the unannounced approach would alarm Aguinaldo and cause him to get out of the way for the time being, I instructed Placido and Segovia to obtain messengers to carry the three letters to Aguinaldo, at Palanan, ninety miles up the coast.

These men, two Tagalos and a Baluga, left Casiguran at daybreak of the 16th and reached Palanan two days ahead of us. The letters taken through by these men threw Aguinaldo completely off his guard, and, as he told me afterwards, were the most potent factor in his undoing.

The question of obtaining quickly a sufficiently large supply of portable food for our seven days' march to Palanan was a serious one. The people of Casiguran live mostly on fresh fish and sweet potatoes. The former could not be carried for any distance, for obvious reasons, and the latter were too heavy and bulky.

The vice-presidente told Placido that by sending up the valley he could, in four or five days, get a sufficient quantity of cracked corn for the march. Delay was out of the question, as the Vicksburg was to be in Palanan Bay to meet us on the 25th. Accordingly, with what cracked corn that could be obtained on short notice, about 400 pounds, and a small quantity of dried carabao (buffalo) meat, we left Casiguran at 8 a. m., March 17, the vice-presidente and principal men of the town accompanying us for a couple of miles. Our food, which was about four days' short ration, was carried by twelve natives of Casiguran. On account of the difficulties of the trail their loads were necessarily light. These pack-bearers also served as guides, as Sigismundo's knowledge of the trail was not sufficiently definite. The presence of the twelve pack-bearers in the column made it incumbent on us during the whole of the march to continue to carry out the fiction that we were insurgent soldiers with American prisoners.

The Macabebes played their part well, and made a pretense of closely guarding the Americans, and when in hearing of the pack-bearers often spoke to them harshly. It was evident that if any one of these men suspected a trick he would hasten on to Palanan and give warning, after which there could be but little hope that any of us would ever get out of the country.

Our route after leaving Casiguran was first east and then northeast for five hours, along a muddy trail through dense woods, until we reached the sea, and thence along the beach in a general northerly direction. This portion of the coast appears on maps to be comparatively unbroken, but this is merely because it has never been surveyed.

It is, as a matter of fact, very much indented, which greatly increases the distance to be traveled between any two points on the coast. The country is extremely mountainous and everywhere heavily wooded. In places the cliffs come down sheer to the sea, necessitating a detour through the mountains to reach the beach again. The beach is generally of soft, fine sand, though we had two days over boulders of various sizes, most tiresome and painful marching.

Our program for each day was to leave camp at daybreak, without breakfast, and march until 10 a. m., when we would stop for the first meal of the day, resuming the march at 1 p. m. and continuing until darkness, when we would go into camp and prepare supper. Because of the fearful nature of some portions of the trail we could not make an average of more than a

mile and a half an hour. Rivers were numerous and had to be waded. Several times we narrowly escaped disaster in these swift mountain streams. It rained almost continuously day and night. All were soaked to the skin during the entire march, and were compelled to sleep on the ground in their wet clothing.

Every effort was made to have the food hold out as long as possible, but the Macabebes, in spite of all precautions, managed to eat up all the dried meat in the first two days. We helped out our rations on small fish caught by the men in their hands and with shell fish and snails. The country is uninhabited except by a few savages, who kept out of our way. At 6 p. m., of the 22d, after six days' hard marching, we reached a spot where the trail for Palanan leaves the sea and starts inland. Here we found an old Tagalo in charge of several Balugas building a couple of small sheds, which he told us were for the American prisoners and their guard. He also had a letter for Placido from Col. Simeon Villa, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, instructing him to proceed to Palanan, leaving the prisoners under a guard of a non-commissioned officer and ten soldiers. The prisoners were under no circumstances to be brought to Palanan, lest they learn of Aguinaldo's whereabouts. This brought about a most difficult complication, which it was absolutely necessary to overcome, but we were encouraged to know that our ruse was succeeding and that there was apparently no suspicion as to our identity.

Since leaving Casiguran we had been living on short rations and but two meals a day. During all of the 22d we had had no food. This privation was telling on many, some twenty of the Macabebes being so weak that, without food, they would be unable to continue the march to Palanan, a distance of only eight miles. I discussed the situation with Segovia, and had the latter prepare a letter to forward to Aguinaldo, acknowledging receipt of his orders to leave the prisoners with a guard at this point. The letter stated that the instructions would be complied with, and continued by requesting that food be at once sent to us in order that the march could be resumed. This message was sent to Palanan by a Baluga. During the night we American officers held a secret conference and arranged a plan to avoid compliance with the orders that we be left behind and not brought to Palanan. So fearful were we of doing something that would arouse suspicion that we thought it best not to march with the column when it left camp in the morning, lest this apparent disregard of orders by Placido alarm Aguinaldo and his officers. The old Tagalo who was constructing the two sheds knew that the prisoners were to be left with him, and accordingly it was necessary to deceive him, for fear that he would send a courier to Palanan with the news that the Americans had not been left behind. In the morning several Balugas arrived from Palanan with enough cracked corn to give us all a sufficient meal.

The main part of the column, under Placido and Segovia, took up the march for Palanan at 8 a. m., leaving the Americans behind with a very intelligent Macabebe corporal and ten privates. In accordance with arrangements previously made by us, in about an hour two of the Macabebes who had gone on up the Palanan trail came running back with a note in Tagalo from Segovia to the corporal of the guard, stating that orders had just been received from Palanan changing his previous instructions regarding the prisoners, and that they were to follow the column to the town. The Macabebe corporal, on receiving this written order, showed it to the man in charge of the house-building, and thus completely allayed his suspicion. We were then ordered to fall in, and started out on the trail toward Palanan.

ARRIVAL AT AGUINALDO'S HEADQUARTERS.

The general direction was northwesterly. The trail was narrow and muddy, and through dense woods the entire distance. A branch of the Palanan River was crossed and re-crossed many times by wading.

We had no guide, but were merely following the trail of the main body of the command. About half-way to Palanan we met a Macabebe sergeant and a private coming hastily back on the trail with the startling information that a detachment of ten armed insurgent soldiers had been met coming out from Palanan to take charge of the prisoners in order that the guard over them might go to Palanan. Segovia, with great presence of mind, had detained these men in conversation and had sent back the two men to warn us of the danger.

It was by all means necessary to avoid these men, as an encounter would have been almost inevitable, and there was danger that the sound of firing would be heard in Palanan. Upon receiving the warning we hastened to conceal ourselves in the jungle near the trail.

The ten insurgents soon passed down the trail going to the coast, but apparently did not suspect our presence. A few moments after they had passed we slipped into the trail behind them and continued on the way to Palanan. We purposely did not attempt to gain on the main column, as we knew that the river was broad and deep and had to be crossed in one boat, capable of holding but ten men. It was important that we should not reach the river until most of the column had already crossed, lest some insurgent officer sent out from Palanan would see the Americans and warn Aguinaldo that his orders were being disobeyed. Our progress, as well as that of the main body, was extremely slow because of the weakened condition of all, which made it necessary to halt every half hour.

At a few minutes of 3 p. m. we cautiously approached the Palanan River, here about a hundred yards wide, and saw the town on the other side. The last boatload had crossed, and the Macabebes were forming on the other bank, and in accordance with a previous arrangement were sending the boat back for us. The Macabebes started up into the town, and we heard a few shots followed by scattering firing. We hastily crossed the river, and running up into the town found that the Macabebes were somewhat demoralized and firing wildly in every direction. They were gotten under control with some difficulty. Aguinaldo's guard of about fifty armed and neatly uniformed men had been drawn up to receive the reinforcements, and on being fired into broke and ran, a few of them returning the fire as they retreated. Aguinaldo, with his officers, had awaited in his quarters. Placido and Segovia entered the house to report their arrival, and after a short conversation Segovia stepped outside the house and ordered the Macabebes, who had just come up from the river bank, to open fire on the insurgents, who were standing in line at a distance of about fifty yards. The Macabebes were so excited and nervous that their fire was very ineffective. But two of the insurgents were killed, the remainder, in their flight, throwing away eighteen rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition.

As soon as Segovia had given the order he ran back into the house and opened fire on the officers surround-

ing Aguinaldo. He wounded Villa and Alhambra. The latter jumped out of the house into the river and was not seen again. Villa, on being wounded, surrendered, as did also Santiago Barcelona, Aguinaldo's treasurer.

The five remaining officers escaped from the house and swam the river. Placido seized Aguinaldo, and told him that he was a prisoner of the Americans. At this juncture the Americans arrived on the scene and gave their attention to getting the Macabebes under control and protecting the prisoners from them. One Macabebe was slightly wounded by a gunshot wound in the forehead.

No attempt was made to pursue the fleeing insurgent soldiers, as such an effort could have no result, they having scattered in all directions through the jungle. We at once dressed Villa's wound and made him as comfortable as possible. The three captured officers were confined in one of the rooms of the house while the American officers, with Segovia and the Tagalos, occupied the other two rooms. The prisoners were treated with every possible consideration, although very closely watched. There was constantly in the room with them an officer and three guards, while there was a sentry outside of the house under each window. The Macabebes were quartered in the building where the insurgent troops had been.

There was found in the town a sufficient quantity of cracked corn, rice and sweet potatoes for the needs of all, and from the time of our arrival at Palanan there was no suffering from hunger.

All the inhabitants of the town fled immediately after the firing began, and not one was seen during the remainder of our stay.

The 22d, the day before our arrival, was Aguinaldo's birthday, and the town had been decorated with flowers and ornaments of bamboo in honor of the occasion. These decorations were still in place when the town was entered by us.

The night of the 23d passed without event, and all day of the 24th was spent in recovering from the hardships and fatigues of the march. The feet of many of the Macabebes were so worn and bruised that they could scarcely walk, and Segovia was suffering greatly from an abscess in his left foot. As stated in another part of this report, I had arranged with Commander Barry that the Vicksburg meet us on the 25th at Palanan Bay, six miles northeast of the town.

RETURN TO THE VICKSBURG WITH AGUINALDO.

Accordingly, on the morning of that day we started, marching down the Palanan River to the sea, in a northeasterly direction. There were a multiplicity of trails leading in every direction. Houses with small fields and gardens were seen here and there, but all the occupants had fled. Our prisoners knew but little of the route to be followed, and we lost considerable time by taking wrong trails.

Shortly after noon we reached the coast and sighted the Vicksburg coming in. Signals were exchanged and the ship came to anchor about two miles from the shore. Boats were lowered, and after two hours of hard and dangerous work we were taken off from the beach.

The distance marched by the expedition since it had disembarked at the entrance of Casiguran Bay had been 116 miles, divided as follows: From point of disembarkation to Casiguran, one day, 20 miles; from Casiguran to Palanan, seven days, 90 miles; Palanan to Palanan Bay, one-half day, 6 miles.

On board the Vicksburg Aguinaldo was assigned to the captain's table, with myself, while Villa and Barcelona were quartered with the ward-room officers. The Vicksburg sailed at once for Manila, and, passing around the north end of Luzon, arrived in Manila Bay before daybreak May 28. In order that she might not attract attention, the vessel went in with her lights out and anchored well to the north of the city. At 6 a. m. I left the ship in the steam launch with the prisoners, being accompanied by Lieutenant Glennon, executive officer of the Vicksburg, and my aide, Lieutenant Mitchell.

The prisoners were taken at once to Malanan palace and delivered to the division commander. The correspondence captured at Palanan was also delivered to the division commander. While the money, 1,065 pesos, Mexican, was turned into the insular treasury.

Later in the day the Vicksburg came in and anchored near the breakwater, and at 4 p. m. the remainder of the expedition was disembarked.

Where all did their duty so exceptionally well it is a difficult task to give to every member of the expedition his just dues of commendation. Captain Hazzard, Captain Newton, Lieutenant Hazzard and Lieutenant Mitchell bore the hardships and faced the dangers of the march with exceptional fortitude and courage. They fully realized that every day took us further and further into the enemy's country, and that if there should be one traitor among us, or our identity should be discovered, there could be no doubt as to the fate of all. They were resourceful in assisting to plan and carry out the many deceptions that the nature of the expedition made necessary.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the Vicksburg for the invaluable services rendered the expedition by that vessel. Every suggestion or request that I made to Commander Barry was complied with fully. He navigated his vessel fearlessly along the dangerous and inaccurately charted east coast of Luzon, running up the narrow Casiguran Bay on a dark and squally night and disembarking the expedition so quickly and so quietly that its presence was not suspected by the natives. The task of re-embarking the expedition at Palanan Bay, through a heavy surf, was of the same high order. My fellow-officers and myself are indebted to Commander Barry and the other officers of the Vicksburg for innumerable courtesies. Nothing was left undone which would contribute to our well being and comfort.

First Lieut. Joseph D. Taylor, 24th Inf., commanding at Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, is entitled to great credit for the discretion and excellent judgment shown by him in obtaining possession of the correspondence which made known the whereabouts of Aguinaldo.

Lieutenant Taylor was confronted with a delicate situation, and had any mistakes been made in handling this situation the bearer of the despatches would never have presented the letters. I commend Lieutenant Taylor's action to the favorable notice of his superiors.

Of the members of the expedition, in addition to the officers already referred to, the man who especially distinguished himself was the Spaniard, Lasaro Segovia. It is no exaggeration to say that, without this man, the expedition would probably have been a failure. His ingenuity in deceiving the natives, and his assistance in planning, were invaluable. His courage and endurance were phenomenal. Half-way between Casiguran and Palanan he developed an abscess in one foot, and during the remainder of the march every step was torture. He never hinted at giving up, but after we were on board the Vicksburg was not able to stand for several days. He is a capable and intelligent man and was formerly a first sergeant in the Spanish Army. In

case native troops are organized in these islands, I recommend that he be given a commission as second lieutenant.

Hilario Placido, the ex-insurgent major, did not have the resource and courage of Segovia, but did his part well and was faithful to the last, notwithstanding his previous connection with the insurgents.

He is the man who in the critical moment seized and held Aguinaldo. Cecilio Sigismundo, Gregorio Cadhit and Dionisio Bato acted well their subordinate parts, and though all three of them had been but a short time out of the insurgent ranks, served with unquestioned loyalty.

The Macabebes, as would be inferred from the contents of this report, served with their accustomed loyalty and courage. As might have been expected, some did better than others. There were a few indiscretions and minor breaches of discipline committed by some of the younger men. First Sergt. Pedro Bustos is deserving of special mention because of his courage and the intelligent discharge of his duties.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK FUNSTON,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., commanding.

THE LATEST TURBINE STEAMER.

The London "Engineer" reports that the King Edward, the latest Parson's steam turbine vessel, on her trial, June 26, registered 20.48 as the mean of runs, with 740 revolutions per minute, 150 pounds of steam to the square inch, and 26 1-2 inches vacuum; I. H. P., 3,500. The machinery is practically noiseless, no vibration being felt in the turbines and but little due to the propellers. The vessel easily made her dock. In regard to the fine shape of the boat, it is pointed out that the low centre of gravity of the turbine machinery gives good stability without the necessity for a hard bilge or long floor; in fact, this type of machinery lends itself readily to a form of hull conducive to high speed.

The King Edward is 250 feet long and 30 feet wide. Her molded depth is 10 feet 6 inches to the main deck and 17 feet 9 inches to the promenade deck. The propelling machinery consists of three Parson's steam turbines, working compound. These are placed side by side. In ordinary working, and when going ahead, steam is admitted from the boilers to the high-pressure turbine, where it is expanded five-fold. From thence it passes to the two low-pressure or wing turbines placed one on each side, where it is expanded twenty-five-fold and then passes to the condensers. The total ratio of expansion is therefore no less than 125-fold. Each turbine has its own shafting, and on each of the wing shafts there are two propellers, while the centre one carries only a single screw. When coming alongside a pier or maneuvering in crowded waters the wing motors alone are used, steam being admitted directly into them by suitable valves. The high pressure turbine is then shut off, the steam-admission valve being closed, while connection between it and the low-pressure turbines is also shut off by an automatic arrangement. There are special turbines placed inside the exhaust ends of the low-pressure turbines for going astern with the wing screws. The whole of the maneuvering excepting, of course, by the rudder, is effected by the manipulation of valves in a very simple manner.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "It now seems certain that a strenuous effort will be made this winter by the Navy Department to have Congress enact a law providing for the re-establishment of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, distinct from the line. Rear Admiral Melville, the present Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was at one time heartily in favor of the plan to merge the Engineer Corps into the line, but he has found that in practice the plan is not successful, and is fraught with incalculable danger to the Navy. His recommendation that proper instruction be each year given to a certain number of the junior officers of the Navy in the duties of an Engineer officer has not been followed out, and consequently the Navy at the present time is not properly equipped with officers capable of performing the technical duties of the engine room. For the present the commissions will not be granted to the large number of engineers who recently qualified for appointment as warrant machinists in the Navy. The plan is to have these warrant officers form a nucleus for the proposed Engineer Corps. Only recently the Navy Department has received the reports of the board of officers who examined the officers of the former Engineer Corps for line commissions. These officers would probably return to the new corps if one is created."

The great fire at the Galerny shipbuilding yard, St. Petersburg, on June 13, was a very serious affair, covering two acres of territory. It broke out in the slip, built of wood, occupied by the first-class cruiser Vitiaz. In an early stage of construction, and in an incredibly short space of time slip and vessel became a roaring mass of flames. With the designers' office over 1,000 valuable plans were burned, including, it is said, those of all the vessels building at St. Petersburg. The fury of the conflagration was such that the battleship Ore, building in an adjacent slip, and other vessels, were saved only with the greatest difficulty. Several lighters and other vessels were consumed. While the cruisers were being removed, flaming splinters, carried across the River Fontanka by the wind, set fire to the immense Navy provision stores, containing an enormous quantity of grain and other food stores, the bulk of which was soon destroyed, as well as a bridge across the Fontanka. The fire continued from two in the afternoon until the next morning, causing damage estimated at a total of about 10,000,000 rubles, including about a million for the Vitiaz, almost the only remaining trace of which is a deposit of about fourteen thousand hundredweight of molten steel. The disaster, which is ascribed to incendiaries, is very widely believed to have been connected with the recent labor agitation.

The Navy Department has purchased the floating dry dock which lies in Havana harbor, from the Government of Spain for \$185,000. Negotiations for the purchase of the dock were closed by Comdr. Lucien Young, Captain of the Port, at Havana. The original price at which the dock was offered by the Spanish Government was \$250,000. It is stated by the chief naval constructor that the dock has been in constant use. Secretary Long has under consideration a recommendation of Admiral Bowles that the dock be sent to the Philippines. The British Government sent one of the biggest dry docks in the world from England to Bermuda, and another from England to Port Mahon in the Mediterranean.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The increase of the Russian Navy goes steadily on. Four new armored cruisers of the first class are to be begun at the yards of Windau, Libau, Nikolaieff and Sebastopol. In the latter port another cruiser of 6,250 tons, whose principal quality will be speed, is being rapidly pushed forward. The attention of the Russian Navy Department has been called to the necessity of augmenting the personnel of the fleet and the number of constructors. To this end the number of pupils in the schools of engineering and naval architecture will be increased and a special ship-yard built on the Neva to give the pupils of those schools a complete practical course of instruction.

A new rudder has been constructed for the U. S. S. Monongahela at the Navy Yard, New York.

Apprentices for the Illinois will be taken from those who have just completed a cruise on the Monongahela, and ordinary seamen from the landsmen who have just completed a cruise on the Lancaster will be promoted to ordinary seamen before such transfer.

Naval apprentices at Newport, R. I., are in future to be instructed as to the handling of torpedo craft, and to this end Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler has been ordered to take command of the torpedo boat Bailey, which is to be used as a practice vessel for the apprentices. It will be the duty of Lieutenant Chandler to instruct these apprentices in the proper handling of the craft, with particular reference to the duties of a torpedo boat in operation against an enemy.

The Rainbow and Supply, preparing for service at the Navy Yard, New York, will be ready for commission very shortly. Each has been fitted with commodious living quarters and will be comfortable ships for the officers assigned to them. The Rainbow will be the headquarters of the Philippine naval station. The flag officer assigned to permanent duty at Cavite will take up his residence in her. The Rainbow has twelve sets of water distillers installed on board and she can distill all the water for the fleet in the Philippines. The Supply will go to Guam, where she will be stationed as the flagship of the governor of the island.

Judge Spear, of the United States Circuit Court of Georgia, on July 13 handed down his decree distributing the money arising from the capture of the British steamship Adula during the Spanish War. Judge Spear considerably reduced the allowances for the officers of the court made by the master to whom the question had been referred, and has ordered that the sum of \$40,000 paid into the treasury of the United States be distributed as prize money. The Adula was owned by the Atlas Steamship Company and chartered to a Spaniard, Don Jose Solis. The capture was made by the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, while the Adula was attempting to run the blockade at Guantanamo Bay. The amount realized was \$50,000, and this sum, less the costs and expenses of keeping the ship, expenses of litigation, insurance, losses from salvage and the like, was distributed alike—one-half to the United States and one-half to the officers and enlisted men of the Navy entitled to the prize money.

Memorial Day was becomingly observed by the U. S. S. Helena and Monadnock at Shanghai, China. In the afternoon a party of marines and bluejackets were landed under Lieutenant Latimer, and, with bands playing, marched to Pashienjao Cemetery. There, on the previous day, and also during May 30, the graves of dead American soldiers and sailors had been decorated. A very large number of civilians crowded the cemetery, and bent reverently to the opening prayer pronounced by the Rev. J. R. Hykes. Then followed addresses appropriate to the occasion from Bishop Graves, Captain Farenholt and several others, after which the men marched back and went on board their ships again.

A large self-docking pontoon dock for the Spanish Government, which is the largest dock afloat, has just been completed. It was originally intended for the port of Olongupo, the naval arsenal in the Philippine Islands, and was to be used for docking the ships of the Spanish Navy. It has now been decided to place the dock in the port of Mahon in the island of Minorca. The principal dimensions of the dock are: Length between perpendiculars, 450 feet; breadth molded over pontoons, 117 feet; depth molded of pontoons, 13 feet 6 inches; camber of pontoon deck between side girders, 9 inches; breadth molded of side girders, 12 feet 3 inches; depth molded of side girders above pontoons, 38 feet 6 inches; distance over side girders molded, 115 feet 4 inches; distance between side girders molded, 91 feet; distance between shoring platforms, 85 feet; distance between pontoons molded, 1 foot; would lift a ship weighing 13,000 tons.

The percentage of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy on July 1, as shown by the official records, is as follows: Battleships—Illinois, 96 per cent.; Maine, 55; Missouri, 39; Ohio, 43; Virginia, 0; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 0; New Jersey, 0; Rhode Island, 0. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 0 per cent.; West Virginia, 0; California, 0; Colorado, 2; Maryland, 0; South Dakota, 0. Protected cruisers—Denver, 49 per cent.; Des Moines, 39; Chattanooga, 35; Galveston, 31; Tacoma, 20; Cleveland, 58; St. Louis, 0; Milwaukee, 0; Charleston, 0. Monitors—Arkansas, 60 per cent.; Nevada, 89; Florida, 67; Wyoming, 75. Torpedo boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 94 per cent.; Barry, 88; Chauncey, 90; Dale, 95; Decatur, 96; Hopkins, 75; Hull, 74; Lawrence, 99; MacDonough, 98; Paul Jones, 85; Perry, 89; Preble, 87; Stewart, 54; Truxton, 68; Whipple, 67; Worden, 67. Torpedo boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99; Biddle, 99; Blakely, 98; De Long, 98; Nicholson, 90; O'Brien, 94; Thornton, 97; Tingey, 68; Wilkes, 82. Submarine torpedo boats—Plunger, 15 per cent.; Adder, 70; Grampus, 51; Moccasin, 65; Pike, 50; Porpoise, 60; Shark, 58.

A unique addition to the permanent fittings of an American man-of-war has been authorized by the Bureau of Construction and Repair to be installed on board the Newark. In a communication to the Secretary of the Navy Capt. B. H. McCalla, commanding the Newark, refers to the fact that he has caused to be placed on the guard deck of the Newark a brass plate containing the names of the officers and enlisted men who were killed and wounded last summer in the effort to relieve the legations at Pekin. Captain McCalla says: "As officers and men from the Newark made an exceedingly fine record in conflict with an enemy, I very much hope that you will direct that the plate be a permanent fitting of the ship, in remembrance of the casualties in the line of duty, and as an incentive to duty." This suggestion has been approved, and orders have been given to have this plate made a permanent fitting of the Newark.

The Plunger, for many months at the W. R. Trigg Company's works in Richmond, Va., will be brought to New York and finally disposed of by being broken up and sold for old material. The advances which have

been made in this type of craft in the brief period since the inception of the Plunger have left this, one of the first of her class, high and dry on the shore of inefficiency.

The Navy Department has been advised by cable of the arrival of the U. S. S. Concord at Unalaska on the 23d of June with all well on board. The Concord will remain in Alaskan waters until September, performing patrol duty in conjunction with the U. S. Revenue officials of that district for the suppression of illicit liquor traffic. This vessel will later proceed to the Mare Island Navy Yard and go out of commission for an extensive overhauling and repair.

The Marietta, Castine and Culgoa, now en route for the United States via the Suez Canal, will be placed out of commission as soon as they arrive at the various navy yards, as follows: The Marietta at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Castine at Philadelphia, and the Culgoa at New York. The Culgoa is a refrigerator ship which has been on service in the Philippines and was built in Sunderland, England, by J. L. Thompson & Son. She is of steel, schooner rigged, of 6,500 tons estimated displacement, has a bunker capacity of 996 tons of bituminous coal, and at a speed of ten knots is rated with a steaming radius of not less than 9,000 knots. The dimensions of this efficient craft are as follows: Length, 335 feet; beam, 43 feet; draught, 18 feet. Complement, 9 officers and 106 men. The vessel has been in commission since December 3, 1898.

The schoolship St. Marys, Comdr. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., which sailed from New London on June 1, arrived at Lisbon early this week. The ship will remain at that port until July 23, when she will sail for Gibraltar.

The daily papers report the death of Miss Strong, daughter of Clayton E. Strong, of Cleveland, Ohio, who came into prominence last April in connection with the arrest of Charles W. Waldrich, charged with passing a worthless check.

Members of the Class of '05, Naval Academy, who have not yet remitted their share of cost for memorial window are requested to send balance to George H. Mann, 30 Broad street, New York.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week ending July 20, 1901, was as follows: Monday—Melee, Main Problem, Tactical Games, and "The Causes of the American Revolution," Prof. A. C. McLaughlin. Tuesday—Tactical Game, Melee, Main Problem, and "Coast Defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Wednesday—Battle Problem, Tactical Game, Tactical Situation, Main Problem, and "Coast Defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Thursday—Main Problem, Tactical Situation, Tactical Game, Battle Problem, and "Coast Defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Friday—Battle Problem, Main Problem, and "Coast Defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Saturday—Strategic Game.

The suggestion is made that Admiral Dewey should be given command of a large squadron, comprising the best types of our new ships, to be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. The Navy Department has not thus far taken up the question of naval representation at this event, but the suggestion concerning Admiral Dewey and a large squadron of fine ships meets with general approval.

A test of the first specimen of Krupp armor for new battleships, submitted by the Carnegie Steel Company, was made July 17 at the Indian Head proving grounds, Maryland. The plate represented a group of 412 tons of armor for the Missouri. It was six inches thick and a 6-inch gun was used. Three shots were fired, at velocities, respectively, of 1,845, 1,890 and 1,900 feet a second. These secured penetrations, respectively, of 2 1-4, 2 1-2 and 2 3-4 inches. No cracks were developed and the flaking and condition of the plates were normal. The test was regarded as highly successful and the group of armor will be accepted.

The old wooden frigate Minnesota, built at the Washington Navy Yard in 1855, and among the largest vessels of the old Navy, has been stricken from the Navy list and advertised for sale. She is at Boston, where she has been used for some time as an armory for the Naval Militia of Massachusetts. The Minnesota was a fine old vessel, and many will regret that her days of usefulness to the Navy are over.

The U. S. S. Newark arrived at Boston, Mass., July 15 in command of Lieut. William White, Captain McCalla having joined the Kearsarge at Nantucket. The Newark will go out of commission at Boston, to undergo the most extensive alterations, and she will be practically a new vessel when again placed in commission. Five hundred thousand dollars is to be expended upon her.

As we have before stated, the Navy Department will soon issue, in the form of a general order, the new uniform regulations of the Navy. The volume containing them will probably be in readiness for distribution some time next week. The changes, most of which have been already noted in the Journal, are neither numerous nor important. On the white service coat of chief boatswains and others a row of five large size naval gilt buttons is substituted for the braid, and there is a patch pocket on the outside breast, with the flap buttoned with a small gilt button. A mess jacket of white linen duck is optional. The cap of commissioned officers bearing the device of their branch of the Service will be worn by warrant officers.

The new plan of the Navy Department to obtain recruits for the Navy along the Southern coast is meeting with the greatest success. The Alvarado has been assigned to the duty of visiting the various towns and cities there, to obtain recruits. At the present time the Navy is in the greatest need of men to furnish the necessary quota for the Illinois, San Francisco and other vessels which are to go into commission in the near future. It is stated at the Department that the type of men so far obtained from the South has been most excellent, and it is believed that the increment to the Service will be far more rapid in the next few months on account of the Southern enlistments than had been hoped for before the scheme went into effect.

They are repeating in Germany our experiences in the matter of the purchase of armor plate. Objection was made to the prices charged for armor by the Krupps and the Dilligen Works, which have a monopoly of the product, and an effort was made to secure the establishment of a government armor plate factory. This has failed, as the adoption of the navy extension program has increased orders and lowered the price to \$480 ton. The Government has wisely concluded to let well enough alone, in spite of the attacks upon it of the Cologne "Volkzeitung," which asserts that the cost to the manufacturers of armor plates hitherto sold at \$580 per ton only amounts to from \$240 to \$250, and that even if a reduction has now been made to \$480 per ton the makers still receive a profit of 100

per cent. Do the naval authorities, the paper continues, really believe that they would under all circumstances be compelled to produce armor plates in government works at a price 100 per cent. higher than the cost incurred by the present makers? It is stated that some time ago a Rhenish syndicate expressed its readiness to commence the delivery in 1903 of nickel steel armor plates of the same quality as those now used, at the rate of \$387.50 per ton, or \$192.50 per ton less than the price hitherto paid, provided that the government would undertake to give it a fair share of the orders for armor plates.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

HONORS AWARDED TO GALLANT SAILORS.

The Navy Department has issued a general order publishing the list of officers and men to whom commendatory letters have been written by the Secretary of the Navy, and also a list of those to whom medals of honor have been awarded. The following officers and men have received commendatory letters:

1st Lieut. J. L. Latimer, U. S. N., for gallant conduct at Pekin.

Seaman Emil Sjogren, specially mentioned, and the following men of the Marine Corps for service with the legation guard at Pekin: Sergts. Frank B. Taylor, Alexander J. Foley, Harmon C. Skinner and Patrick C. Sullivan; Corporals Arthur Kennedy, Joseph Rogers and J. F. Abdlil; Privates Charles Fields, George E. McCoy, Adrian Curet, Walter A. Greenleaf, Henry Gardner and Julius Sandfandandre. These men received letters for conspicuous conduct in battle near Tien-Tsin on June 21, 1900.

Naval Cadet C. A. Woodward, commendatory letter for running hawser around stern post of Saturnus under heavy fire in harbor of San Fernando Aug. 2, 1900.

Naval Cadets J. W. L. Clement and A. F. H. Yates, for conduct off coast of Samar June and July, 1900.

Seamen E. M. Stevenson and Daniel Donoghue and Boatwain's Mate Oscar Hultfieldt, letters for bravery in attempt to save life of drowning man in Manila Bay Aug. 5, 1900.

Ensign W. H. Standley and Quartermaster John Ly-saght, letters for their conduct in a reconnoitering expedition at Balar, P. I., April 11, 1899.

Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott, Marine Corps, and his force, for conduct in an engagement at Novellotti Oct. 8, 1899.

Asst. Surg. Carey D. Langhorne, for conduct in the presence of the enemy at Novellotti on Oct. 8, 1899.

Naval Cadet H. L. Brinzer, for his conduct in the presence of the enemy in Subig Bay Sept. 23, 1899.

Ensign H. C. Mustin, for special efficiency at the capture of Vigan, and for swimming through surf twice in order to get messages to and from General Young at St. Thomas, Luzon, in December, 1899.

Lieut. E. L. Bisset, of the Navy, and Clerk E. P. M. Damm, for their conduct on a trip from Sibutu Island to Jolo in September, 1899.

Coal Passer Albert H. Ryan has received a commendatory letter from the Secretary of the Navy for jumping overboard from the Manila in June, 1900, to assist a liberty man.

To Comdr. R. P. Rodgers and officers and men with him the Secretary has sent an extract from the report of General Kobbe to the War Department on an expedition in Southeast Luzon, January, 1900.

Ensign O. S. Knepper, for conspicuous conduct in the engagement at Ajul, Pana, and the capture of Romblon, December, 1899.

Ensign G. T. Pettigill, for skill, courage and efficiency at Tien-Tsin in June, 1900.

Ensign W. C. Davidson, for conduct in handling gunboat Paragua while under fire, and for his conspicuous conduct at the engagement at Ajul and at the capture of Romblon.

Ensign A. H. McCarthy, a very highly commendatory letter for his skill, courage and good judgment in handling the gunboat Calamaines in the Agusan River, Mindanao, Feb. 26, 1901.

Each of the following privates in the Marine Corps have received letters for their work in assisting on barricades at Manila in July and August, 1900: John Butts, Charles B. Hobbs, Herman Kehm, Fred. D. Moody, Christopher C. Mullin, Martin L. M. Mueller, Richard Quinn and Charles R. White.

For their conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin in July and August, 1900, these privates of the Marine Corps have received commendatory letters: John O. Aman, Robert M. Barrett, Gottlieb Brosi, Edward F. Donovan, Henry C. Gallagher, Harry Gold, Thomas F. Hall, James J. Lavin, Jacob C. E. Martin and Fred. J. Tinkler.

For meritorious conduct at Samoa, 1899, Passed Asst. Surg. G. A. Long, U. S. N.

The following have been awarded medals of honors: Daniel Daly, private, U. S. M. C., for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle at Pekin, Aug. 14, 1900.

Chief Boatwain's Mate Joseph Clancy, Boatwain's Mates Edward Allen and William E. Holyoke, Coxswains John McCloy, Jay Williams, Francis Ryan and Carl Thomas, Gunners, Mates John P. Chatham and Martin T. Torgerson.

Machinist Burke Hanford and Chief Carpenter's Mate William F. Hamberger, Seamen Hans A. Hansen and George Ross, Ordinary Seaman William Beach, Landsmen James Smith and Joseph Killackey, Oiler Frank E. Smith and Gunner Sergeant Peter Stewart, U. S. M. C.; Corporal Rueben J. Phillips, U. S. M. C., and Private Harry W. Orondoff, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in the battles of the 13th, 20th, 21st and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour.

Privates Thomas W. Kates, Alfred R. Campbell, Chas. R. Francis and Clarence F. Mathias, U. S. M. C., for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in the advance on Tien-Tsin, June 21, 1900.

Private James Cooney, U. S. M. C., for distinguished conduct in the battle of July 13, 1900, at Tien-Tsin.

Sergeants John M. Adams and Alexander J. Foley and Corporal Harry C. Adriance, all of the Marine Corps, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900.

Sergeant Clarence E. Sutton, U. S. M. C., for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, assisting to carry a wounded officer from the field under heavy fire at the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900.

Gunner's Mate Joseph Mitchell, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, in the battle of Pekin, July 12, 1900.

Hospital Apprentice Robert Stanley, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in volunteering to carry messages under fire at Pekin, July 12, 1900.

Gunner's Mate Andrew V. Stollenberg, Apprentice Wm. H. Jaeger and Seaman Andrew P. Forbeck, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle July 16, 1900, in Samar, P. I.

Corporal Thomas F. Prendergast, Privates Howard M.

Buckley and Joseph Melvin, of the Marine Corps, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle with the 8th Army Corps on the 25th, 27th and 29th of March and the 4th of April, 1899.

Sergeant Harry Harvey, U. S. M. C., for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Benlucan, Feb. 16, 1900.

Sergeants Michael J. McNally and Bruno A. Forsterer, Private Henry L. Hulbert and Gunner's Mate Frederick T. Fisher, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Samoa, April 1, 1899.

For distinguished conduct at the battle of Pekin, June 20 to July 16, 1900, Sergeant E. A. Walker, Corporal John O. Dahlgren and Privates Martin Hunt and F. A. Young, all of the Marine Corps.

Privates Erwin J. Boydston, William C. Portner, Albert Moore, Herbert I. Preston, David J. Scannell and Oscar J. Upham, U. S. M. C., for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in erecting barricades under heavy fire, July 21 to Aug. 17, 1900.

Drummer John A. Murphy and Privates William I. Carr, Henry W. Davis, Louis R. Galeane and William Zion, U. S. M. C., for distinguished conduct at Pekin, July 21 to Aug. 17, 1900.

For distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin, June 28 to Aug. 17, Chief Machinist Earl E. Petersen, Seaman Axel Westermarck, U. S. N., and Private France Silva, U. S. M. C.

A medal of honor is also to be sent to the heirs of Private Fisher, U. S. M. C., who was killed while participating in the work of the above mentioned marines.

Capt. Charles G. Long, B. H. Fuller and Phillip M. Bannon and 1st Lieuts. John F. McGill and Robert F. Wynne, with the men under their respective commands, merit and receive the commendation of the department for their gallant, meritorious and courageous conduct in the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, R. I.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Great Point.

ALABAMA, Capt. William H. Brownson. At Great Point.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. George W. Williams. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. (Not yet in commission.)

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Great Point.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Boston, Mass. Address there until sailing to join flagship.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Great Point.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Will rendezvous at Gibraltar.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. Left Rio de Janeiro July 7 for Gibraltar, via St. Vincent, Cape Verde.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Due at Colombo. To proceed to Gibraltar and join European Squadron.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. Due at Colombo. Will join station at Gibraltar.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Rio de Janeiro. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Port Angeles, Washington.

ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. F. H. Delano. At Seattle, Wash. To proceed to Alaska. Bremerton, Wash.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. M. L. Bristol. At Sausalito, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Bremerton, Wash. Address Puget Sound Naval Station, Wash.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Honolulu June 29, en route to Samoa, via Honolulu. To carry out relief of men and supplies for the Abarenda. Hold mail.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Port Angeles, Wash.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear-Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron commander, Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Albany, Australia, en route to Manila.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. E. S. Mackenzie. At Yokohama, Japan.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Iloilo, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Yokohama. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forre. At Sydney.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila. Will start for the United States July 15. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

EROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Zamboanga. En route to Samar and return.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. R. E. Ingersoll. At Shikwan.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China. Address to station as above.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Shanghai.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Yokohama. Ordered to Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Zamboanga, P. I.

POMPEY. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

SATURN. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I.

WILLIAMTOWN, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Yokohama, Japan.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

GUARDQUIL, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Gandara River, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Misamis, P. I.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. Repairing at Cebu.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. On coast of Mindanao.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. At Cebu.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Newberne, N. C. Address there.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. At Gibraltar. Will go to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. At Colombo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. To return to the United States.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Navy Yard, N. Y., repairing. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Rockland, Me. Address Boston, Mass.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. H. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Repairing until Aug. 15. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Aden, Arabia. Returning to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Due at Boston, Mass. Address there.

MIHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Buffalo, N. Y. Address there.

NEWARK, Executive Officer in temporary command until going out of commission. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Cavite, P. I.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Executive Officer in temporary command. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At San Juan, P. R. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave Azores July 16, and arrive Plymouth, Eng. July 29; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Brest, France, Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 30; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads, Dec. 13. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York repairing. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary as follows: Will arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 30; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape Cod; leave Annapolis Aug. 28. Address as per itinerary or to Newport, R. I., for the present.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Gardiners Bay, L. I., N. Y. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: At Stockholm, Sweden, will leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 23, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 26, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address as per itinerary or New London, Conn.; for present. Cruising with cadets; will arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake takes place; Itinerary: Leave July 23 and arrive New London 2d; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News Aug. 20; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Gardiners Bay, L. I., N. Y. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Cruising in accordance with itinerary: Left Honolulu July 28 for Puget Sound; leave Sept. 1 and arrive Astoria Sept. 5; leave Sept. 15 and arrive San Francisco Sept. 21.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Navy Yard, New York. Repairing until Aug. 15. Address there.

NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. Address Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Port Royal, S. C., where she will remain attached to new Training Station. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. Arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 18; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARK'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a cruise. Due at Lisbon July 16; leave July 23; arrive Gibraltar July 27, leave Aug. 5;

arrive Tangier Aug. 5, leave Aug. 9; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14, leave Aug. 24; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 24; then care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. On cruise. Due at Southampton, July 24; leave August 5 and arrive Cherbourg, France, August 7; leave August 17 and arrive Gibraltar August 31; leave September 7 and arrive Madeira September 12; leave September 22 and arrive Delaware Breakwater October 25. Address until September 15 care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Lieut. R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.

CUSHING, DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. At Pichilique Bay. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mex.

CASAR. Left Port Said July 13. En route to Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Comdr., Manila, P. I.

HANNIBAL. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

JUSTIN. At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrones Islands.

LEONIDAS. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

NERO. Proceeding with cargo of coal to U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilique Bay, Mexico, via Valparaiso. Left Santa Lucia July 5. Address Valparaiso, Chile.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Mewer. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 12.—Capt. R. M. Berry, detached War College; to command Dixie, July 17; relief of Commander Ackley.

Comdr. S. M. Ackley, detached command of Dixie, July 17; continue treatment at New York Hospital.

Lieut. H. H. Christy, detached Amphitrite, August 1; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett, detached Bureau of Ordnance, July 31; to Amphitrite, August 1; relief of Lieutenant Christy.

Btsn. W. Brooks, detached Dixie, to home and wait orders.

A. Btsn. R. Rohange, to Buffalo.

A. Gun. H. A. Nevins, detached Buffalo; to Dixie, immediately.

Carp. J. P. Yates, additional duty at Puget Sound Station, (Oregon.)

JULY 13.—Comdr. W. Goodwin, detached War College; to home and three months' sick leave.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, detached command Farragut, July 15; to Bureau of Navigation, July 22.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Kimmell, detached Torpedo Station upon completion of course; to Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hogg, to Washington Yard, July 14 temporary duty ordnance instruction and such other duty as assigned.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, detached Bureau of Ordnance; to command Bailey, and such other duty as assigned.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, detached Massachusetts upon reporting of relief; to command Farragut.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves, detached Torpedo Station upon completion of course; to Washington Yard.

Ch. Gun. C. H. Venable, retired, to Washington Yard, July 15, for duty assigned.

JULY 14.—Sunday.

JULY 15.—Comdr. D. W. Mullan, placed on retired list from July 11 (Section 1443, R. S.).

Pay Insp. J. R. Stanton, detached Philadelphia upon reporting relief; home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Pay Insp. S. R. Colhoun, to the Iowa, and as fleet paymaster on August 1.

Paym. L. C. Kerr, detached Iowa, August 1, and to Philadelphia about August 31.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack, detached Atlanta; home and wait orders, upon reporting of relief.

Lieut. E. Caldwell, detached command Holland; to Atlanta via steamer from New York, sailing July 20.

Lieut. C. N. Offley, detached Torpedo Station, upon completion of course; to Academy.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached Torpedo Station, upon completion of course; home, and then to Naval Academy, September 15.

Carp. G. H. Warford, detached Mare Island Yard; to Independence.

Carp. A. C. Burroughs, detached Independence; to construction and repair department, Mare Island Yard.

Gun. Simon Jacobs, to the Indian Head Proving Ground August 12.

Paym. Clerk J. J. Cunningham, detached Iowa; home and appointment revoked.

Paym. Clerk O. G. Haskett, detached Philadelphia; home, and appointment revoked.

JULY 16.—Comdr. F. H. Delano, detached command Toledo, to command Concord, July 25.

Comdr. H. Knox, detached command Concord; remain on treatment at hospital.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Young, to Naval Hospital, New York, July 25.

JULY 17.—Lieut. Comdr. N. Sargent, detached Scorpion, when placed out of commission; to command Machias immediately.

Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., detached Scorpion, when placed out of commission; to Machias as executive and navigator immediately.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, detached Scorpion, when placed out of commission; to Machias charge of engineer department immediately.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, detached Torpedo Station, upon completion of course of instruction; to duty as assistant to inspector of machinery, Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, detached Massachusetts, July 19; to Torpedo Station, July 20, for course of instruction.

Lieut. Y. Stirling, Jr., commissioned lieutenant from Oct. 24, 1900.

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Asst. Surg. F. M. Bogan, detached Scorpion, when placed out of commission; to Machias immediately.
W. Mach. C. H. Casey, detached Franklin; to duty connected with fitting out Illinois, July 22, and for duty on board when commissioned.
Cablegram from Asiatic Station, Cavite, P. I., July 17, 1901.

Lieut. Allen M. Cook, detached Princeton; to Culgoa.
Lieut. Victor Blue, detached Kentucky; to Mare Island.
Lieut. Frank M. Russell, detached Isla de Luzon; to Kentucky.
Ensign Wm. D. Leahy, detached Culgoa; to Glacier.
Ensign Arthur St. C. Smith, detached Glacier; to Culgoa.

Ensign Andrew T. Graham, detached Glacier; to Culgoa.

Ensign Walter R. Sexton, detached Culgoa; to General Alava.

Naval Cadet Chas. T. Wade, detached Culgoa; to Glacier.

P. A. Surg. Chas. P. Bagg, detached Culgoa; to Yorktown.

Capt. Wm. B. Lemly, M. C., detached Marine Barracks, Cavite; to home.

Capt. John F. McGill, M. C., detached Marine Barracks, Cavite; to Guam.

1st Lieut. Chas. B. Taylor, M. C., detached Marine Barracks, Cavite; to Guam.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Pritchett, M. C., detached Marine Barracks, Cavite; to Guam.

2d Lieut. Theo. E. Backstrom, M. C., detached Marine Barracks, Cavite; to Guam.

JULY 18.—Capt. B. H. McCalla, to duty as Chief of Staff North Atlantic Station.

Capt. L. J. Allen, detached Mare Island Yard Aug. 15; to home.

Comdr. A. F. Dixon, to Mare Island Yard Aug. 15.

Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, detached War College upon completion of course; to command Topoka.

Comdr. C. Curdis, when discharged further treatment Norfolk Hospital, two weeks' leave, then, if physically able to resume command Vixen.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Little, and Lieuts. W. P. White and H. F. Bryan, Ensigns H. C. Mustin, J. C. Wettingill, T. Craven and A. Bronson, Jr., Surgeon C. J. Decker, Carpenter J. L. S. Miller, Warrant Machinist F. Ruth and A. W. Machinist J. Wilson are detached Newark, when out of commission, and to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. R. Morris, detached Newark; to Wabash immediately.

Lieut. A. S. Halstead, detached Torpedo Station; to Cramps' Ship Yards.

Lieut. E. Winship, detached Torpedo Station; to Iowa.

Lieut. E. H. Delaney, detached Torpedo Station; to Norfolk Yard.

Lieut. H. I. Cone, detached Torpedo Station; to Norfolk Yard.

Lieut. T. F. Carter, detached Academy Aug. 1, and when discharged to General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to home.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, detached Torpedo Station; to Constellation immediately.

Naval Cadet M. G. Cook, detached Academy; to home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. W. H. Bucher, detached Norfolk Hospital; to Dixie July 22.

Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonald, to Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, July 25.

Asst. Paym. W. T. Wallace, detached Scorpion when out of commission; to Machias immediately.

Chap. L. P. Rennolds, detached Newark; continue treatment in New York Hospital.

Boatswain H. Sweeney, detached Newark when out of commission; to Portsmouth Yard.

Paym. Clk. John L. Cobourgh and Paym. Clk. Eugene Dann are appointed paymaster's clerks; to duty Iowa; report Aug. 1.

NAVY CHANGES.

Commissions, deaths, and retirements recorded in the Navy from June 15 to July 15, 1901:

Commissioned.

Comdr. J. B. Murdock, from June 16, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Gow, from June 16, 1901.

Lieut. J. R. Brady, from April 19, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. H. McEl P. Huse, from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. E. L. Bissett, from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. R. Earle (J. G.), from May 6, 1901.

P. A. Surg. W. H. Bucher, from April 15, 1901.

Lieut. M. E. Trench, from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln (J. G.), from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. J. H. Roys (J. G.), from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. W. D. Wurtzbaugh (J. G.), from May 6, 1901.

Naval Constr. R. M. Watt, from July 1, 1901.

Naval Constr. H. G. Smith, from July 1, 1901.

Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmore, from July 1, 1901.

Died.

Comdr. F. R. Smith, retired, at Binghamton, N. Y., June 27.

Comdr. C. Belknap, June 15, at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. G. T. Bates, U. S. M. C., retired, at Annapolis, June 30.

Gun. H. A. Eilers, at Cavite, on board Kentucky, June 30.

Retired.

Ch. Gun. C. H. Venable, from June 25, 1901 (Sec. 1453, R. S., and Sec. 11, N. P. A.).

Comdr. S. C. Brearley, from June 30, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Gorgas, from June 30, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Brainerd, from June 30, 1901.

Comdr. D. W. Mullan, from July 11 (Sec. 1443, R. S.).

Appointed.

Asst. Surg. R. T. Atkinson, from June 22, 1901.

Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch, from June 22, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Herbert M. Tolfree, from June 14, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Paul E. McDonald, from July 2, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Russell M. Young, from July 2, 1901.

General Order 43, Navy Department, publishes Navy uniform regulations. General Order 53, Navy Department, publishes amendments to Navy regulations made during the past six months. General Order 53, Navy Department, publishes instructions as to the distribution of General Orders, Circulars, etc.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 12.—Col. Green Clay Goodloe, granted leave of absence for two weeks from the 16th inst.

1st Lieut. Jay M. Salladay, from the Marine Barracks, Puget Sound Naval Station, to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

1st Lieut. Dickinson P. Hall, from the U. S. S. Oregon to the Marine Barracks, Puget Sound Naval Station.

JULY 13.—Col. George C. Reid, granted leave of absence from the 15th until the 31st inst.

Capt. C. S. Radford, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to the Navy Yard, League Island, to superintend the work on the new barracks, now nearing completion, relieving 2d Lieut. Frank F. Robards, who is ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, to superintend the improvements to be made to the guard house and other buildings at that post.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, from the Newark, and ordered to his home, reporting arrival there.

2d Lieut. Hamilton D. South, from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to the Marine Barracks, Pensacola.

Major Charles L. McCawley, granted leave of absence for five days from the 19th inst., and Capt. C. S. Radford ordered to assume supervisory direction of the work of the office of the Assistant Quartermaster in Philadelphia during the absence of Major McCawley.

2d Lieut. William Brackett, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, to the Marine Barracks, League Island.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, for the purpose of organizing the rifle team which is to compete for the Hilton Trophy at Sea Girt, N. J., in August next.

JULY 15.—Capt. Charles G. Anderson, detailed as mem-

ber of the general court-martial in session at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Capt. Edward R. Lowndes, ordered to command the Marines at the Naval Station, San Juan, P. R., relieving Capt. L. C. Lucas, who is ordered to proceed to New York, and report arrival there.

JULY 16.—Col. Frank L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to Annapolis, Md., for public duty.

1st Lieut. H. C. Snyder, aide to commandant, ordered to accompany the brigadier general, commandant, to Annapolis.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue Cutter Bear sailed July 15, from Port Townsend, Wash., for Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean. For several years the Bear has made an annual cruise to Point Hope and to Point Barrow in the Arctic, the furthest northern settlement on this continent. The vessel was delayed in Puget Sound for more than a month, but it is hoped that the Arctic cruise can still be made before the ice makes navigation impossible.

JULY 11.—Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

JULY 12.—Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, granted 4 days' leave of absence.

JULY 13.—Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

JULY 15.—Chief Engr. F. W. H. Whitaker, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

JULY 16.—Capt. N. A. Healy, ordered to the Golden Gate temporarily.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, relieved from the Golden Gate.

DESIGN FOR A SEA-GOING BATTLESHIP.

The Board on Construction of the Navy has been unable to agree as to the design for a sea-going battleship to be submitted to Congress. The majority, Admirals O'Neil, Melville and Bowles, recommend for adoption a battleship of which the following are the important particulars: Length, 450 feet; beam, 76 feet 3 inches; mean draught at trial displacement, 24 feet 6 inches; total displacement at trial, 15,560 tons; coal capacity, about 2,000 tons; deep load displacement, 16,000 tons; deep load draught, 26 feet 4 inches; speed, 19 knots; indicated horsepower, 20,000. The battery recommended is four 12-inch guns in 10-inch armored turrets and twenty 7-inch guns in casemates. Eight of these 7-inch guns are individually enclosed by armor—four on the upper deck and four on the gun deck—firing ahead and astern. The remaining twelve guns are located in the central casemate battery of the gun deck, separated by armored bulkheads into groups of four—two guns on each side—which may be further subdivided as the details of the plans progress. The remainder of the battery will consist of twenty 14-pounder (3-inch) guns, of which twelve are protected by 2-inch side armor. The battleship is to have a complete armor belt 10 inches thick throughout the machinery space, 9 inches in way of magazine space, tapering to 4 inches forward and aft. Second belt, from protected deck to gun deck, 6 inches thick. Casemate armor on gun deck, 7 inches thick; casemates on upper deck, 7 inches thick, and 12-inch turrets in barbettes, 10 inches thick.

The report of the majority states that the Chief Intelligence Officer suggested the scheme now recommended by the minority, but has never seen or had an opportunity to consider the design of the majority. The essential difference between the majority and the minority recommendations is in the battery. The recommendations of the minority are as follows: Four 12-inch guns in two turrets; twelve 8-inch guns in six turrets, two of which are superposed on the 12-inch turrets, and two on each beam; twelve 6-inch guns in casemates on the gun deck, and eight 14-pounders (3-inch) guns. It will be seen that the majority recommends the ordinary turrets, and the minority, consisting of Rear Admiral Bradford and Captain Sigbee, recommend the continuance as a type of the superposed turrets.

The report of the majority continues: "All other essential features of the design being the same (except the battery), the majority ship can be built upon a trial displacement of 15,560 tons, and a corresponding mean draught of 24 feet 6 inches. The minority ship will require, owing to greater weight of armor to protect a battery of the same weight, a displacement of 15,680 tons, making the mean trial draught five inches greater than the draught of the majority's design. This in itself is an objectionable feature.

"The principal points of difference between the battery plan of the majority and minority are that the majority do not recommend the further use of superposed turrets, and they recommend a uniform caliber of 7 inches for what may be termed the auxiliary battery, in preference to a mixed battery of 8-inch and 6-inch guns. The majority simplify the construction of the ship and the mounting of the battery by reducing the number of turrets (counting each double turret as two) from eight to two, and mounting all the 7-inch guns in armored casemates.

"The majority, in adopting this recommendation, have given careful consideration to other schemes involving the use of the 8-inch gun in lieu of the 7-inch, or a mixed battery of 8-inch and 6-inch, and find that the 8-inch gun, with mount, as now designed, weighing 29 tons, the gun being 28½ feet in length, is beyond the size which can be efficiently mounted singly in broadside.

"Through the recent development of a very powerful 7-inch gun we are enabled, in the opinion of the majority, to make a decided advance on previous designs. It is possible, in the first place, to establish for the auxiliary guns a uniform calibre and mounting instead of a heterogeneous battery composed of two different calibres each differently mounted. It is possible, in the second place, to mount the auxiliary guns single in broadside, gaining marked advantages as regards rapidity of fire and simplicity and ease of ammunition supply, and avoiding the numerous practical objections to the mounting of guns in turrets, which are generally recognized and were brought particularly to the attention of our officers who saw active service during the Spanish War."

The majority states that from a comparison of muzzle energy and weight of metal fired in a minute, its design is appreciably superior, and it has in addition many advantages which cannot be reduced to calculation which were powerful with the majority in causing them to reach their conclusions.

"The allegation has been made that by mounting an important portion of the battery in casemates a greater portion is thereby liable to be disabled by a single well-placed shot than if the guns are mounted in turrets as in the minority's plan. While this statement is generally admitted in principle, the majority claim that

in this respect their design is fully equal to that of the minority when due consideration is given to the fact that the minority, by the use of the superposed turrets, exposes four guns to displacement by a single shot, and by the mounting of the twelve 6-inch guns in a single casemate renders them all liable to be placed out of action by a single large shell charged with high explosives. In this connection the majority desire to repeat what is indicated in the general statement of particulars, that there is a greater subdivision of the battery by armored protection than in the minority's plan.

"The majority claim a very important advantage over the minority's plan in providing for twelve 14-pounder guns, as against eight. In increasing the caliber and amount of the auxiliary battery of 8-inch and 6-inch guns the minority has seriously affected the efficiency of their ship by the very great reduction in the number of the secondary battery, which is enforced by the decrease of available positions owing to the great sweep of the turret guns. In proposing the 7-inch guns the majority call attention to the fact that the tendency abroad is to increase the thickness of casemate armor and of what may be termed the light armor generally, to such a degree that it cannot be perforated at battle range by the 6-inch guns; hence the necessity of a more effective rapid-firing gun. The 7-inch, having the essential features of such a gun in its style of mounting, breech mechanism and energy, seems, therefore, a most appropriate weapon, and the latest information from abroad indicates a tendency on the part of other nations to follow in this direction, the British having developed a 7½-inch rapid-firing gun, and the Germans a 6.6-inch gun."

The minority in their report lay much stress upon the desirability of retaining the 8-inch gun on account of its popularity during the Spanish War, to which the majority reply that had the modern 6-inch or 7-inch gun then been in service it would have been found more efficient than were the 8-inch guns then in use. The new 7-inch weighs 13.3 tons, and the old 8-inch 13.1. The muzzle energy of the 7-inch is 9,225 foot tons, and the muzzle energy of the old 8-inch is 7,498 foot tons, showing that the new 7-inch gun is a more powerful weapon than the 8-inch gun used during the Spanish War, and its type of mounting and breech mechanism gives it a decided advantage in ease of manipulation and in rapidity of fire. The majority in their report cite as an example of what a disadvantage guns in pairs in turrets are at as compared with those not in turrets and independently mounted, the great excess of shots fired at the battle of Manila Bay by the Boston over those fired by the Olympia. The report says:

"Uniformity of caliber, simplicity of mounting, separation of guns, giving independent action to each, are features of great importance, to which the majority have given special attention in the preparation of their plan, which presents a vessel more powerful than any yet built or projected by any power. During the Spanish War there was a general condemnation of turrets as being detrimental to efficiency of gun service. The heat, lack of ventilation, contracted spaces and great difficulty of seeing the enemy were commented upon at great length by officers who served in turrets. The majority submit the following comparison by muzzle energy and weight of metal thrown in one minute, of the guns comprising the main batteries of the two plans under consideration, omitting the 12-inch guns, which are the same in both cases: Majority plan: twenty 7-inch guns—Broadside fire, 230,620 foot tons M. E. per minute from each broadside; broadside fire, 4,125 pounds of metal per minute from each broadside. Minority plan: twelve 8-inch and twelve 6-inch guns—Broadside fire, 253,174 foot tons M. E. per minute, from one broadside only; broadside fire, 187,882 foot tons M. E. per minute from other broadside; broadside fire, 4,500 pounds metal per minute from one broadside only; broadside fire, 3,300 pounds metal per minute from other broadside. All main battery guns except 12-inch: Majority plan, 461,240 foot tons M. E. per minute; minority plan, 411,060 foot tons M. E. per minute; majority plan, 8,250 pounds metal in one minute; minority plan, 7,800 pounds metal in one minute.

"The minority lay much stress upon the strength of end fire as provided for in their plan, which the majority concede to be very heavy; but it may be remarked that as the chief strength of a modern battleship's battery is in its broadside and not in its end fire, there is every probability that naval battles will, in the future, as in the past be fought broadside to broadside, rather than end on. The minority plan gives 2 more guns for end fire than does the majority plan; that is, it gives six 8-inch as against four 7-inch, but as the latter are proposed to be mounted separately, having independent action, the majority believe they will prove as efficient as the six 8-inch guns in three turrets proposed by the minority."

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Wash.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.

CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At New York, N. Y.

Harbor duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. On practice cruise. Address care Department.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt. At Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. M. A. Healy. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tostler. On Alaskan cruise.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Pengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. W. Joynes. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MANNING, Capt. A. Buhner. On Alaskan cruise.

MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.

McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michael, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Capt. W. A. Failing. Port Townsend, Wash.

RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La.

Harbor duty.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On Alaskan cruise.

WOODBURY, Capt. John Dennett. Eastport, Me.

DRILLS AT NANTUCKET.

The landing operations at Camp Higginson, Coateau Island, Nantucket, Mass., in connection with the practical working drills instituted by Rear Admiral Higginson, have been vigorously prosecuted, and despite the heated spell there has been no let up in the work. The force landed from the Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts pitched camp, threw up earthworks, and stores, guns and ammunition were landed, and mines were planted. Every precaution was taken by the land force against surprise from an attack from the water. During an inspection of the camp on July 13 by Rear Admiral Higginson, one of the five inch rifles was fired in order to test the worth of its special mounting and the stability of its platform. An examination of carriage and platform showed that both had stood the shock well.

As one of the theoretical defenses of the camp, a line of land-mines has been placed between the entrenchments and the beach. One of these mines, an iron cylinder containing a charge of gun cotton, was exploded.

At 10 a. m., on the same day orders were given to strike tents and be prepared to move in the quickest possible time, and this resulted in excellent display of rapid work. After the tents were struck and equipment packed and the men in heavy marching order, formed ready to move, they were then ordered to pitch the tents again. Off came the trappings of the men, and then the work of erecting the tents again began. This was hot work, and many tent pegs pulling out, recourse was had to sand bags. The tents were struck and pitched in a little less than 30 minutes, which, considering the sandy ground, was a very creditable record.

The force was first landed at the island on the afternoon of July 8, as soon as the warships dropped anchor. There were 211 marines sent into camp under command of Capt. C. G. Long, U. S. M. C. They were detailed from the Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, with a special detachment from Newport under Capt. Geo. C. Thorpe, U. S. M. C. Lieut. R. C. Dewey, U. S. M. C., from Newport, was battalion quartermaster, and Dr. R. B. Williams was the surgeon.

While the marines were preparing camp, the blue-jackets were just as busy landing booms, ropes and tackle for the transportation of the guns ashore. One of the five-inch guns landed was sent from Washington, the other was taken from the Kearsarge. The Alabama had transported the gun from Washington and, not having to dismount it, her men got it ashore ahead of the one from the Kearsarge, which had to be taken from its stowage.

Shoars were erected on the island at the water's edge and a sand anchor was sunk on the outside beach and tackle rigged to it and the shears. The Alabama had a regular pair of skids built for just such work. The platforms for the guns were double, being made of oak. Trenches were dug by the marines and parapets thrown up north and south on each side of the camp. Four thousand bags were provided to be filled with sand, to be used about the emplacements of the guns and magazines, etc.

In addition to the five-inch rifles sent ashore, there were two six-pounders, and two three-pounders. Boat drills were held and also sailing races with the launches. According to one story from the camp, the marines on one occasion were caught napping. Lieut. Lewis J. Clarke, of the Alabama, it is said, stole within the lines, disabled a gun by removing a breech block and was sitting astride it and firing blue Coston lights in celebration of his victory when Captain Long, of the marines, made him a captive, all too late to save the gun, which was officially declared out of "action." Many visitors boarded the vessels, which after coaling at Newport will engage in target practice at sea.

PRESIDIO, CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., July 11, 1901.

Since the Volunteers have left, the garrison looks like a deserted village. The camp which was so full of life during the last five months are now forlorn, and the canvas of the tents flaps wearily in the breeze. The end of the Volunteers has come indeed!

At noon on Wednesday, July 10, the transport Buford sailed for Manila, via Guam, en route to New York, carrying a full cargo of supplies and many passengers for Manila. In addition to nineteen civil engineers, seven school teachers, and a number of medical officers, the following were passengers for Manila: Lieut. Charles Bridges, Major G. B. Davis and family, Major J. N. Allison and family, Captain B. F. Cheatham, Captain L. K. Graves and family, Captain H. B. Wilkinson, Major Fred A. Washburn, Jr., Captain F. H. Spanenberger and wife, Captain F. C. Jackson, Captain C. R. Gill and wife, Captain Ed Sinks, Mrs. W. E. Dougherty and son, Mrs. James B. Aleshire, Mrs. B. B. Buck and family, Mrs. Ira L. Fredenhall, Mrs. Ira C. Brown and two daughters, Mrs. J. C. Minor, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Astell and Mrs. Horton.

The new Chapel adjoining the general hospital was formally opened Sunday night, July 7. A large number of the invalid soldiers and many of the officers and their families were present at the opening.

Miss Cora Smedberg, daughter of Colonel Smedberg, retired, was a guest of Mr. Henry Allen at Ross Valley on the Fourth.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards has been assigned to duty as commissary of all the Volunteer camps, relieving Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, who has been in charge for many months.

Without doubt the prettiest wedding of the summer season was that of Miss Florence Davis, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Louis Ray Burgess, of the Artillery, which took place July 11, at the residence of the bride's parents. The decorations of the home were unusually beautiful.

Mrs. J. M. Bell, wife of General Bell, arrived Monday July 8, from Manila, and is at the Palace Hotel.

Major E. J. McClelland and Mrs. McClelland left for the East Thursday morning, July 11.

Major Edward Davis, Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis will leave for Honolulu the middle of the present month. Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Ducat, who recently returned from Manila, have taken apartments at the Hotel Bella Vista.

The announcement of the engagement of Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, of the 3d Cav., and Miss Laura Conger, has caused a ripple of interest in local Army circles among the friends of the two principals. Both are well known in San Francisco, the prospective groom especially, for he was stationed here in 1898, when he was senior captain of the 20th Kansas Volunteers.

Colonel and Mrs. Chamberlin will leave the Hotel

Rafael, when they will go north to Washington, as Colonel Chamberlin is on an inspecting tour.

Lieut. Colonel Allison arrived here July 8, en route to Manila. He is at the Occidental, accompanied by his family.

Dr. Guy L. Edie, U. S. A., is ordered to Columbus Barracks. Mrs. Edie, who was Miss Kip, will be greatly missed, for she is extremely popular.

Major W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, who has just arrived here, will leave shortly for a short trip to Alaska. He will superintend the laying of a cable from Juneau to Skaguay.

Miss Nan Marshall, daughter of Col. James N. Marshall, will leave soon for Manila, where her marriage to Capt. James H. Coe will take place soon after her arrival.

Mr. Wilson, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting his brother, Capt. William H. Wilson, of Angel Island.

The following officers were registered at Department Headquarters during the past week: Capt. S. Scott, Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Major C. T. C. Richmond, Major W. A. Glassford, Capt. Fred. T. Davidson, Col. E. Ewes, Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Capt. Charles H. Gordon, Major John A. Meteger, Major A. W. Hodges, Lieut. W. E. Van Houten, Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, Capt. H. J. Steward, Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, Jr., Lieut. F. M. Hartsock, Major N. Allison, Lieut. Charles C. Estes, Capt. Guy G. Palmer, Lieut. H. L. Butler, Capt. W. McHary, Lieut. Isaac S. Martin and Lieut. Leon R. Partridge.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, July 16, 1901.

Lieutenant Cruikshank, of the 2d Battalion, Field Artillery, has returned to the post after a short sojourn at Fort Clark, where he had been sent as judge advocate of a general court-martial. It was deemed best to appoint the court-martial from the officers on duty there, instead of ordering the prisoners to appear at department headquarters.

Major Kendal, of the 12th U. S. Cav., has left Fort Sam Houston to take station at Fort Clark, which he is to command with one squadron of the 12th, now in quarters there, relieving Major Luther R. Hare, who returns to Fort Sam Houston, and who will be in command until Lieutenant Colonel Dorst arrives.

The Department Commander, Colonel Wheelan, received a telegram on the Fourth of July from Eagle Pass, Texas, reporting the premature explosion of a large-calibre gun while firing a salute, by which Private Vanderbrocke, of Captain Rafferty's Heavy Artillery, was seriously injured. It appears from later advices that the explosion was caused by the overheating of the gun, and when the charge was introduced it ignited, which resulted in tearing off the right thumb and blinding both eyes of Private Vanderbrocke; dislocating the wrist and causing a number of smaller wounds over the body.

Col. Cyrus Roberts, late Acting Adjutant General, U. S. Army, of this Department, expects to leave here about the middle of the month, en route for foreign service. Mrs. Roberts and Miss Roberts will accompany him to Manila. Capt. Chas. D. Roberts, son of the Colonel, remains here as acting J. A. of the department, and with his wife will take quarters in No. 15 Tower Post.

Capt. Charles F. Mason, assistant surgeon, who lately reported as post surgeon, has removed from his former quarters in the Bachelors' Building to the quarters occupied by the post surgeon. Miss Ethel Mason, the only daughter of the captain, is quite an acquisition to the younger set and has already made many warm friends.

Mrs. Hatch, wife of Captain Hatch, and their two children, Master John and Miss May, recently left Fort Sam Houston to pay a visit to relatives living in Maine, until the Captain, who is serving with the 18th U. S. Infantry, can join them. Miss May met with quite an adventure en route. She had a small hand valise, containing wearing apparel and some valuable jewelry, among which was a very handsome diamond ring. When Galveston was reached, the bag, with its contents, including the ring, was non est. No trace of the thief was found nor had any member of the party noticed when or where the things were taken.

It is with sincere regret we have to announce the serious and apparently hopeless illness of Mrs. Cleary, wife of Col. P. J. A. Cleary, Assistant Surgeon General and Chief Surgeon of the Department. Mrs. Cleary has been quite a sufferer for many months, but continued to take outdoor exercise until it was decided that to give her any hope of ultimate recovery an operation would have to be performed. This operation was performed, but the hoped-for relief was not secured, and other complications were disclosed. The Colonel and his family have the sincere sympathy of the entire post, for Mrs. Cleary is universally beloved. Her Christian character, her cheerfulness under pain and her gentleness of manner have endeared her to all who are so fortunate as to have the pleasure of her acquaintance. Night and day she is surrounded by her affectionate and devoted family, and everything which human help can suggest is being tried.

Captain Morgan, of the 12th Cav., and Mrs. Morgan have returned from their bridal trip.

We are all sorry to lose Lieutenant Beck, of the 12th Cav., who has been ordered to Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, with his genial smile, which always accompanies him. But our loss is McIntosh's gain. We live in the hope of an invitation to visit Laredo on the occasion of the next bull fight.

J. S. K.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 16, 1901.

The foundation of the cadets' new quarters will be unique in its strength and solidity. Six thousand piles are to be driven thirty feet in the earth, and on these the solid granite walls will rest. It is stated no building in the world will have its equal in strength and foundation. Sixteen hundred of the 6,000 piles have been driven.

In consequence of the first bids for the new Marine Quarters being above the appropriation, new bids will be asked.

Prof. H. Marion and family are at Chautauqua, N. Y. Mrs. Clark, wife of Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Indiana, is visiting at Deer Park, Md. The family of Lieut. Comdr. Asher C. Baker is spending the summer at Smithsburg, Va.

Mrs. Holcomb, wife of Passed Asst. Surgeon Holcomb, is the guest of Mrs. Walton.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, of the Monongahela, accompanied by Mrs. Crosley, has returned to New York after a brief visit home.

Mrs. Winchell, wife of Lieut. Ward Winchell, of

the Indiana, has gone to Forest Glenn, Md., for the rest of the warm season.

The family of Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett has gone to Detroit, Mich., for the summer.

Prof. S. J. Brown and family have gone to Charleston, W. Va. Mrs. Dodge, wife of Prof. Omenzo G. Dodge, has gone to New London to visit her son, who is a member of the third class, which is now cruising on the U. S. S. Chesapeake.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing has reported for duty. It is reported that Comdr. George L. Dyer will be ordered to the Naval Academy to assume charge of the department of modern languages.

Mrs. Cluverius, wife of Lieut. Wat T. Cluverius, who is now in command of the Alvarado on surveying duty in North Carolina, is visiting her father, Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Brainard, U. S. N., who has been placed on the retired list, will reside here.

The engagement of Miss Sydney Saunders, daughter of Adjutant General Saunders, to Naval Cadet W. N. Vernon, 1901, U. S. N., is announced.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department in Washington Friday for the construction of the foundation of a Marine Engineering and Construction Building at the Naval Academy. The two lowest bidders and their bids were: Hoffman Engineering Company, \$60,275.65, to be finished by October 1; and Snare & Triest, \$48,300, to be finished in 100 days.

Comdr. George L. Dyer has reported at the Naval Academy as head of the department of modern languages.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 17, 1901.

Major Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, visited the post last week, joining his family at the hotel, where Mrs. and the Misses Blunt have been guests for several weeks.

A cadet picnic was among the social events of the past week. The site chosen was "Flirtation," the hostess Mrs. Sheridan, and the guests' Cadet friends and a number of the young ladies of the post and visiting guests. At midnight long roll, beaten on Sunday night, all Cadets were reported "present or accounted for."

Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate's Department, Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 2d Cav., and the Misses Helen, Marion and Florence Brooke were among recent guests registered at the hotel.

The official register of the officers and cadets of the United States Military Academy for June, 1901, just issued, is a well-arranged and neatly printed pamphlet of valuable information. A list of members of the fourth class, graduated Feb. 18, 1901, is given among other data, and also the remaining classes at the Academy. The second class has 60 members, Cadet F. F. Longley standing No. 1 in order of general merit. The third class has 104 members, Cadet Douglas MacArthur standing No. 1, and the fourth class has 154 members, Cadet Chas. R. Pettis standing No. 1. During the year 16 cadets resigned, 2 withdrew, 32 were discharged, 9 were dismissed and 2 died.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, July 15, 1901.

The officers of the post will tender a reception to Secretary Root on Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock, at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, with whom the Secretary and his party are stopping. Dr. Polhemus left last week for San Francisco, where he will be stationed. He will be joined by Mrs. Polhemus and family later.

Mrs. Charles Miller of the city has gone to Hot Springs to visit her daughter, Mrs. Lindsey, wife of Capt. James Lindsey.

Capt. M. C. Smith has returned from Little Rock, Ark.

Major and Mrs. Muir are expected shortly from San Francisco to be with Colonel and Mrs. Bennett, who will accompany them to their new station at Fort Thomas, Ky., and make their home with them.

Lieut. Ralph Leavitt of the 28th Infantry is visiting his parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Leavitt.

Lieutenant Mathews of the 28th Infantry, who has been here for a short time, has gone to New Castle, Ky., for a visit before joining his regiment.

Lieutenant Dawson of the 20th Infantry left last week for Illinois on a visit.

Alexander Robinson, who has been attending the school of photography at Effingham, Ill., has returned home.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The Philippine commission has passed a resolution of thanks to Datto Mundi, one of the rulers of Mindanao, for issuing a decree forbidding slavery or slave trading in the Zamboanga district. In his proclamation the Datto reminds the chiefs that the system of slavery is unfavorable to progress. We referred at length to this action of Mundi's in our issue of June 15.

Governor Whitmarsh, who was ordered to come to Manila to submit to an examination owing to the allegation that he had used his position as the head of the Government in Banguet Province to his personal advantage, arrived in Manila July 13. He says that he courts the fullest investigation. He expressed surprise at the animosity against him displayed by certain newspapers. It is stated in cable advices that since the removal of the military censorship the Manila papers are becoming obnoxiously personal in their abuse. Prof. Worcester of the Philippine commission was vilified the other day but obtained a prompt apology.

A cable despatch to the New York "Sun" from Manila outlines General Chaffee's plans for a redistribution of troops in the Archipelago, according to which the Cavalry is to be stationed in the open country and the Infantry in the mountain and forest districts. Negros and northern Cebu will be occupied by cavalry and probably the provinces of Laguna de Bay and Nueva Ecija and others. The Cavalry in Northern Luzon will be transferred, as mounted work is difficult there. General Chaffee does not favor mounted infantry. He considers Cavalry well distributed as sufficient. He will reinforce the troops in Samar and send a strong force to Bohol, drawing on the troops in North Luzon and the pacified provinces. General Chaffee does not think, says the despatch, that the time is ripe for the employ-

ment of native troops. He proposes, however, to use natives as scouts, with proper precautions.

The prosecution was, according to press advices, to close its case against 1st Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf., on charges made by 1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook of the same regiment. It seems that a private named Weidener was drowning in the Binanganon River, during a skirmish. An unarmed fisherman stood close by and refused to aid him. Lieutenant Brown captured the fisherman and asked him why he refused assistance. Obtaining no satisfactory reply, the officer ordered the native to "ramoose." The soldiers grumbled at this lenient treatment and the fisherman was finally shot, it is said, by Brown.

Among the numerous recent surrenders was that of General Bellarmino, Filipino commander in Albay Province. The force that he surrendered to Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav., at Legaspi consisted of five aides, 254 men and 214 rifles. Press advices state that deserters Bubosc and Russell have given up and Hunter and Victor were turned over by Bellarmino. In all, since June 1, 081 insurgents have surrendered in that district. Colonel Wint's regiment came from China with a General Chaffee. Before disembarking at Legaspi, one despatch says, Colonel Wint went to General Chaffee and asked if he desired him to clean up that part of the country. General Chaffee replied: "Yes, But I do not command until July 4." In three weeks Bellarmino was cornered, in spite of the theories of many officers that cavalry could not be used in effective operations in such a country.

THE PERRY EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

On the 14th of July, 1901, was unveiled at Kurihama, Japan, the monument erected to commemorate the landing of Commodore Perry with his staff to present a letter from President Fillmore, with the view of opening the ports of that country to the commerce of the United States. For centuries Japan had been secluded and in almost a semi-barbarous state. Two hundred years before, the Portuguese had been expelled from the islands. Missionaries had been massacred and shipwrecked sailors had been treated with cruelty and often put to death. Frequent attempts had been made to bring these uncivilized people into friendly relations with Western civilization, but with no success. Not until Commodore Perry, with his fleet, cast anchor in the Bay of Yeddo and gave them a taste of American determination and progressiveness, did they show any relaxation of their exclusiveness and their hatred of foreign nations. We were unwelcome visitors, and every possible effort was made by the local authorities to frighten and drive us off, even to surrounding us with boats, filled with men armed with spears, short swords, etc., which in their estimation ought to have stricken us with terror. But Commodore Perry refused to move or to have any communication or even to show himself to any one but a Prince of the royal blood or some high official of the Government. He conducted the business with such dignity, determination and diplomacy, that after several days' parleying, a conference was agreed upon, to be held on shore, and the President's letter accepted. A large pavilion was erected expressly for the occasion and the conference was attended by many of the chief dignitaries of the Emperor's court and a numerous staff of officers from the different ships, and a motley crowd of intensely curious spectators. The President's letter, enclosed in a handsome mahogany box bound with gold, was presented to the representative of the Mikado, and the ceremony was over. The precaution was taken to bring the ships' broadsides to bear upon the shore with the guns loaded in case of treachery, for we were dealing with a strange people.

After the ceremony the officers were permitted to land and we were treated at least civilly, and the curiosity with which we looked upon these unsophisticated people and their habits was more than equalled by that which we excited in them. We were treading on ground where no Anglo-Saxon had trodden for two hundred years, and we were examined thoroughly from head to foot as if they were in doubt whether we were really human and if flesh and blood could exist under our brass buttons. The store ships contained all kinds of American manufactures, particularly such farming implements as were in use at that time, but the Japanese did not seem to think they possessed any advantages over those they had been using for several thousand years.

Among the most important exhibits were a model railway, two passenger cars and engine, built at Norris Brothers' of Philadelphia, at that time one of the principal locomotive establishments in the country. A circular track, of about one hundred feet in diameter was laid down in sections. The cars and engine were placed on the track, steam raised on the engine and the train was whirled round the circle, much to the astonishment of the Japs. The cars were too small to enter, being quarter full size, but half a dozen people could sit on top. It was some time before the natives could be persuaded to try the experiment, but they soon saw there was nothing to fear, and the train was kept busy carrying excursionists. The engine was a mystery to them. They examined it over and under and down the smoke stack and in the fire box to find out the motive power. There was nothing that impressed them so with the superiority of Western civilization over their effete customs as the railway and the magnetic telegraph, and it was noticeable how readily they grasped the idea of their utility. To-day, railroads are no more a curiosity to them than they are to us.

The year following the landing a regular treaty was signed, granting free entry to American vessels into the two ports of Hakodadi and Simoda, and permitting American citizens to live on the islands within specified limits, and securing the shipwrecked sailors good treatment and transportation to the treaty ports.

The vessels of the fleet were the Susquehanna, the flagship of Commodore Perry, and commanded by Captain Franklin Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac when she fought the Monitor off Newport News; the Mississippi, commanded by Captain S. V. Lee, brother of Robert E. Lee; the Powhatan, commanded by Captain W. J. McClung; the Plymouth, commanded by Captain John Kelly; the Macedonian, commanded by Captain Joel Abbott; the Saratoga, commanded by Commander Wm. S. Walker; the Vandalla, commanded by Commander John Pope; store ship Southampton, commanded by Lieutenant J. J. Bogle; the Lexington, commanded by Commander J. J. Glasson; the steamer Queen, commanded by Lieut. Alfred Taylor; store ship Caprice, commanded by Commander W. L. Maury. It will be noted that there were only three large steamers, the Susquehanna, Mississippi and Powhatan, con-

sidered in their day among the finest ships afloat, but long since relegated to the scrap heap, sic transit gloria mundi.

There were between 100 and 200 officers attached to the fleet, of whom the following nine, with their present rank, are the only survivors, and now on the retired list: Rear Admiral J. H. Uphur, then passed midshipman; Rear Admiral George Balch, then a lieutenant; Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, then a midshipman; Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, then a midshipman; Commodore Somerville Nicholson, then a lieutenant; Commodore E. D. Robie, then assistant engineer; Commander G. F. Morrison, then midshipman, and Captain Edwin Fithian, then assistant engineer. William Speiden, Esq., was a purser's clerk.

This expedition was the key that opened the way for Japan to make for herself a high place among the nations of the earth. How quickly she grasped the situation and how well she adapted herself to Western civilization is fully shown in the building up and in the efficiency of her Army and Navy, as well as in her civil affairs. In the questions of the East, her soldiers have shown themselves the equals of the Allied Powers in discipline, in courage and efficiency, and her sailors have proved themselves capable of maintaining their nation's honor. That Japan has not forgotten that she owes in no small degree her present position and prosperity to the United States is shown by the monument just erected, 48 years after her introduction into the sisterhood of nations, and of the part this country took in resurrecting her from the ashes of the dead past, every American may feel proud.

EDWIN FITHIAN, Chief Engr., U. S. N., Retired.

STATE TROOPS.

An annual practice cruise of the Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard is ordered, to cover the period from July 20, 1901, to July 28, 1901, inclusive. The Naval Battalion will embark on board the U. S. S. Fern at 10 o'clock a. m. July 20, and will proceed down the Potomac River and out to sea, returning to Washington so as to disembark on July 28. During the cruise the crew will be exercised and drilled in small boat drill, signals, pistol drill, infantry tactics, sword exercise, setting-up exercise, navigation, and drill with the guns carried by the Fern, with particular attention given to aiming drill and sub-caliber practice, to be followed by actual target practice. For the purpose of target practice authority is given to expend not more than 50 rounds each for 6-pounder and 100 rounds each for 1-pounder guns. In small-arms practice the expenditure of ammunition will not exceed 20 rounds per man for the revolver and an equal amount for the rifle.

The three days' rifle competition among Guardsmen of New York conducted at the Elmira and Creedmoor ranges, for the honor of finally shooting for places on the team to represent the State at Sea Girt, N. J., has been concluded. The highest possible score in the three days' shoot was 615 points, and representatives of the 12th Regiment had the honor of winning first and second places. These men were 1st Sergt. Charles M. Smith, of Co. B, score 539, and 1st Sergt. Walter S. Lamb, Co. E, with a score of 537. The third best score was made by Sergt. Geo. H. Doyle, of Co. H, 71st Regiment, 536 points. Among the twenty-five men who qualified to shoot, finally, for places on the team the 7th, 12th and 71st have each seven representatives, the 23d three, 60th two, and the 47th and 74th regiments one each. Krag rifles have been secured for the use of the team, and if it is found better shooting can be done with them, they will be used; if not, the team will fall back on the Springfield rifles.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, announces the following military staff of the Governor: Brig. Gen. Joshua Hodgins, Q. M. and Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance; Col. John G. Salsman, A. A. G.; Col. George Graham, Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Col. James A. Frear, A. D. C.; Col. Elmer E. Tennant, A. D. C.; Col. I. Watson Stephenson, A. D. C.; Col. Abraham B. Cambier, A. D. C., and Col. George N. K. Reinhardt, A. D. C. The following officers are placed on the retired list: Brig. Gen. Albert Soliday and Col. Worthie H. Patton. Both officers have long and honorable records.

Comdr. Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is directed to assemble his command at Fort Wright, on the U. S. Military Reservation at Fisher's Island, Monday, Aug. 19, 1901, for six days' camp duty.

Ex-Lieut. Henry G. Shaw, of the 4th Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, resigned in 1871, and General Plume, then brigadier general commanding the First Brigade, forwarded the resignation to the Governor with the following endorsement: "I can conceive of no greater benefit to this brigade than the prompt acceptance of this resignation." Mr. Shaw did not learn of the endorsement until recently. He is living in San Francisco now, but immediately came on here and confronted General Plume, who is cashier in the Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton, N. J. The general could not remember why he had endorsed the resignation, and gave Mr. Shaw the following written statement: "It gives me much pleasure to state that I know of nothing which reflects upon the character of Col. H. G. Shaw as a soldier or a gentleman."

The Rutherford Rifles, Rutherfordton, N. C., having complied with the law and regulations governing admission to the State Guard, the company is accepted and assigned as Co. L, 3d Regiment (Infantry).

At the camp of the 8th Infantry, Massachusetts Militia, Colonel Pew, at Boxford, Mass., on July 12, Lieutenant Governor Bates took his first regimental review. He was accompanied by Adjutant General Dalton, Brigadier Generals Blood and Brigham and Major Proctor, of the Governor's staff. In referring to the camp tour of the regiment, the Boston "Globe" says: "The camp of the 8th Infantry, M. V. M., which closed yesterday at Boxford, will go down in history as one of the most thorough camps of instruction ever established for the regiment. Its sanitary arrangements were of the best, policing of quarters was also made a feature, and both officers and men were given an object lesson in 'how to take care of themselves in the field,' all of which were fully demonstrated. Battalion commanders were also given an opportunity to become acquainted with their commands. All this has been conducive of good results, and the regiment must be given the credit of putting in one of the best tours of duty ever known in its history. No sickness occurred in the camp, and the issue and distribution of rations was very ably demonstrated by the efficient commissary of the regiment, Lieut. Preston Chase, who is to be highly complimented on the excellence of his work. All the components that go to make up a ration were of the best that could be secured in the market, were of a most

wholesome character, and on all occasions were well cooked and served. To Lieutenant De Sousa, the acting quartermaster of the regiment, a word of praise is due for the very efficient service he rendered the regiment. The erection of the crematory for the destruction of garbage and the sterilizing apparatus for the distilling of all drinking water consumed had beneficial results. The canteen system has been given a thorough test, and as a result not a single drunken man was seen on the field from the opening to the closing of the camp."

The 1st Corps of Massachusetts began their tour of camp duty at Hingham, Mass., July 10. The camp had been perfectly laid out, and all the camp baggage and personal effects of the men had been placed on the grounds hours previous to the arrival of the cadets. The roster of the cadets is as follows: Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, Major Andrew Robeson. Staff—1st Lieut. W. B. Stearns, adjutant; 1st Lieut. A. J. Rowan, quartermaster; Major C. E. Green, surgeon; 1st Lieut. David Cheever, assistant surgeon; 1st Lieut. S. Parker Bremer, paymaster; 1st Lieut. William A. Hayes, 2d inspector of rifle practice. Captains Franklin L. Joy, Virgil G. Pond, Charles H. Rollins, E. Elliot Cabot. First Lieutenants William S. Simmons, John A. Blanchard, Chas. H. Cole, Jr., Jesse F. Stevens. Second Lieutenants Charles E. Loud, Frank F. Phinney, John Leville and Frank A. Stearns.

The First Brigade of New Jersey's National Guard will encamp at Sea Girt from Saturday, July 27, to Aug. 3. Gov. Foster M. Voorhees will make his home at the "White House," a cozy cottage on the camp ground. Many well-known military men will be entertained at the clubhouse of the New Jersey State Rifle Association on the reservation.

The 13th Artillery of New York, Colonel Austen, put in a very profitable tour of duty in camp at Fisher's Island, N. Y., and won high opinions from the officers of the Army present. This was due not only to the exemplary behavior of the regiment while in camp, but especially to the excellence of the whole command in drill and in artillery practice. The marksmanship of the Thirtieth's gunners, not one of whom had ever fired a big gun before, was most surprising.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. O.—Major John C. Scantling, U. S. A., retired, is at College Park, Md., at the Maryland Agricultural College.

F. E. B.—That part of G. O. 9, Feb. 6, H. Q. A., relating to the enlistment of natives is as follows: "That when in his opinion the conditions in the Philippine Islands justify such action the President is authorized to enlist natives of those islands for service in the Army, to be organized as scouts, with such officers as he shall deem necessary for their proper control, or as troops or companies, as authorized by this Act, for the Regular Army. The President is further authorized, in his discretion, to form companies organized as are companies of the Regular Army, in squadrons or battalions, with officers and non-commissioned officers corresponding to similar organizations in the cavalry and infantry arms. The total number of enlisted men in said native organizations shall not exceed twelve thousand, and the total enlisted force of the line of the Army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any one time one hundred thousand."

M. K. B.—The 3d U. S. Infantry arrived at Manila March 22, 1899. It is uncertain when the regiment will return to the United States. As soon as the date is known, we shall publish it.

G. W.—There are numerous opportunities for men in the Army to rise from the ranks to commission. Men who attend to their duties and make themselves proficient in the required studies are given every chance, and boards for the examination of enlisted men are frequently appointed. You can enlist provided you can pass the examination at the recruiting office.

CONSTANT READER asks: "If a non-com. officer in charge of a guard, after the adjutant inspects and turns over the guard to the officer of the day, and gives the command, 'Guards, to your post, right face,' if he (the non-com. in charge) steps to the front at the command, 'Guards, to your post,' or waits until the command 'right face,' and then steps to the front and faces to the right and the right guide taking his place." Answer.—Commanders of companies or detachments take their posts at the command, "March."

H. M. C.—You will find in our advertising columns the addresses of many different military tailors and outfitters. Any one of these will be glad to send you catalogue or prices of uniforms made after the style of the U. S. M. A. cadets.

R. H. asks: "In the regulations governing the compliments from sentinels at present in force, are there any differences in method of saluting in the daytime and at night. In brief, is the 'present arms' as a salute to officers to be used between retreat and reveille?" Answer.—Sentinels on post salute all officers, both day and night, with a "present arms."

M. P. asks: "In forming right front into line, does the left guide of the first company face in towards the battalion or does he face out?" Answer.—Guides face towards the point of rest, except when the formation is central, when they face each other. 2. How does a non-commissioned officer in command of a detail unarmed salute the National colors? Answer.—With the hand as he would an officer.

REGULAR SOLDIER.—We invariably decline to answer questions which are insubordinate and unmilitary in their nature and designed to reflect upon the official action of commanding and other officers. If you will ask a specific question as to what the regulations authorize in the cases you recite we will endeavor to answer.

K.—In reference to your query relative to the promotion of 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, we would say that his name was intentionally left out from the "Recess Appointments," published last week, and it was incorrect as published in papers other than the Army and Navy Journal. The facts are as follows: S. A. Kephart was scheduled to be promoted to be captain, vice Smith, deceased, from July 5, 1901, but after his commission had been made out and actually signed by the President the Secretary of War decided to make the next one-sixth promotion of officers of artillery from July 1. It must be remembered that Kephart was No. 1 on the final list of 1st Lieutenants of artillery, and hence he necessarily must go up from July 1. On Page 117 of the Journal, under the caption "The Artillery Corps," you will find all of the facts of this matter given in full.

L. C.—Your pay will commence from the date of the acceptance of your commission, as provided in the Army Regulations. The fact that you will take rank from Feb. 2 last will not have any bearing on your pay account.

A number of interesting athletic competitions were held at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, July 4, for which attractive money prizes were offered. The committee on arrangements was composed of Captain Stevens, Lieutenant Willard; starter, Lieutenant Willard; committee on invitations, Captain Fuller and Lieutenant Orton; judges, Sergeant Hard, Sergeant Wirth and Sergeant McVean; scorer and announcer, Hospital Steward Nelson; field marshal, Captain Gardner; distributor of prizes, Captain Stevens.

SECRETARY ROOT'S GOOD WORK.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir.—I have read with much satisfaction your commendation of Mr. Secretary Root's scheme for an annual assembly of the Army for practice in evolutions of the line, similar to those of Aldershot. It does not seem to be generally known that Mr. Root has also directed that the graduating class at West Point shall each year visit some one of the great battle fields of the Civil War, the strategy and tactics of which have formed a part of the school curriculum. It seems a wonder that no one should ever have thought of this before.

I am not surprised that our little Army, which in past years has been scattered all over the continent, has never been assembled; but it does seem remarkable that no Secretary of War since 1865 discovered that there could be no better rounding up to a military education than a study on the ground of the movements, maneuvers, successes and blunders of the great historic battle fields within such easy reach as Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

It is evident that our able War Minister is giving a great deal of thought and study to the duties and opportunities of his responsible position.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

New York, July 12.

SAMOANS MAKE EXPERT RIFLE SHOTS.

In briefly discussing the development of our possessions in Samoa, in the "Independent," Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., Governor of the islands of Tutuila, gives us little views of the natives' docility and loyalty; such as they showed when Governor Tilley and a number of the principal men boarded the steamer before his departure and presented him with a "sieve," or Samoan floral offering, intended to denote affection and esteem. Small boats followed the steamer out of the harbor, and he was treated to songs and music from "mata," which take the place of the drum, and are beaten with sticks.

As an example of the childlike simplicity of the race, Governor Tilley mentions that it did not require much persuasion to get them to give up their weapons, in spite of the fact that these were dear to them and that war had been a favorite pastime with the men prior to foreign control. They are brave, and seem to delight in serving in the capacity of seamen and guards in the American employ. About sixty are employed as part of the guard in the marine barracks and gubernatorial buildings ashore. For this service they are paid from \$16 to \$25 per month, and to them this is a fine salary, much envied by those who have not been fortunate enough to enlist. They are quick to learn tactics and become expert with the rifle. No marine or sailor is prouder of his uniform and his flag than the man of Samoa.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

AZTEC—Out of charter.
BURNSIDE—At Manila.
BUPORD—Sailed from San Francisco July 10 for Manila.
CROOK—Arrived at New York.
EGBERT—Arrived at Seattle May 15.
GRANT—Sailed from San Francisco July 16 for Manila.
HANCOCK—Arrived at Manila July 16.
HYADES—Sailed from Seattle June 19 for Alaska.
INDIANA—Arrived at San Francisco July 16.
INGALLS—At New York; will sail for Manila via Suez Canal, about Aug. 1.
KINTUCK—Out of charter.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at San Francisco June 27.
LENNOX—Sailed from Manila June 27 for San Francisco.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 25.
McCLELLAN—Sailed from New York July 10 for Manila.
McPHERSON—Arrived at New York July 6.
MEADE—Sailed from Manila July 5 for San Francisco.
OHIO—Arrived at San Francisco June 21.
PAKLING—Out of charter.
PENNSYLVANIA—Arrived at San Francisco June 17.
RAWLINS—At New York.
RELIEF—At Manila.
ROBERTSON—Arrived at Seattle May 2.
SAMOA—At Manila June 26.
SEDGWICK—Arrived at New York June 24.
SEWARD—Sailed from Seattle June 11 for Alaska.
SHERIDAN—At Manila June 23.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—Sailed from Manila July 16 for San Francisco.
TERRY—At New York, N. Y.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco June 26.
THYRA—Out of charter.
WARREN—Sailed from Seattle June 8 for Alaska.
WRIGHT—Arrived at Manila May 2.

*Means chartered vessels.

An exchange notes as a case of "solemn ignorance" in English Army and Navy official circles that Julian Corbett, author of "Drake and the Tudor Navy" and "The Successors of Drake," wrote recently to the Admiralty suggesting that a new first-class battleship then building be christened the Drake. In due time he received official intimation of the receipt of his letter, and subsequently a dignified reply expressing the Admiralty's regret at not being able to carry out Mr. Corbett's suggestion, and explaining that it would be contrary to all precedent to name a first-class battleship after a bird. We do not ourselves vouch for the truth of this story.

General—"Stop that reporter." Aide—"What! Don't you want to have him send home an account of your heroism?" "No; I don't want to be an American hero for a week and a punching-bag for the rest of my life."—Life.

The science of fencing among women is on the increase, as it develops a strong and supple wrist. Deduction—domestic discipline; small boy, generous switch.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—30 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 30th St., N. Y. City.

Stops Diarrhoea and Stomach Cramps.
Dr. Siegest's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

BORN.

ALLEN—On July 7, at Salt Lake City, a son to Mrs. Albert C. Allen, wife of Albert C. Allen, late second lieutenant, 38th Inf.

ULINE—On July 11, at Leavenworth, Kan., a daughter to Mrs. Uline, wife of Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Infantry.

WINSLOW—At Newport, R. I., on July 16, a son to Mrs. Winslow, wife of Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, N. S. N.

MARRIED.

AVERILL-BRADLEY—At Longmeade, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., July 16, 1901, Capt. Nathan King Averill, U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Mary Barr Bradley, daughter of the late John J. Bradley.

STOKES-HALL—At Chester, South Carolina, June 20, 1901, Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Anita Allemon Hall.

DIED.

BUTTERFIELD—At Cold Spring, N. Y., July 17, 1901, Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. V., at one time colonel of the 5th U. S. Infantry, and who resigned from the Army in 1870.

CHASE—At Annapolis, Md., July 4, 1901, Mr. Richard Moale Chase, formerly secretary of the Naval Academy, and uncle of Mrs. Merrill, wife of Major James C. Merrill, medical department, U. S. Army.

DOYLE—At Farnham, N. Y., July 12, 1901, Brigadier Gen. Peter C. Doyle, N. G. N. Y.

GIBBS—On Monday, July 8, 1901, at Harlan, Iowa, George S. Gibbs, father of Lieut. George S. Gibbs, jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEUMANN—At Honolulu, H. I., July 2, 1901, Mr. Paul Neumann, father of Naval Cadet W. E. T. Neumann.

REYNOLDS—At Washington, D. C., July 10, 1901, Bainbridge Reynolds, formerly a captain in the 3d Cavalry, son of the late Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, and brother of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. N.

RAMSAY—At Manila, July 13, 1901, 1st Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, 21st U. S. Infantry, of wounds received in battle.

THOMPSON—At New Orleans, La., July 10, 1901, Major H. B. Thompson, well known as Captain of Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery.

WATSON—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13, 1901, Mrs. Abby F. Watson, widow of the late Major Josiah Watson, U. S. M. C., who died in February, 1864.

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Never use low grade Olive Oil or a mixture of Olive and Cotton Seed Oil, when the pure article made from the first pressing of selected ripe Olives, grown on the sunny slopes of the Tuscan Mountains, can be procured by applying to the Commissary Departments of the Government. Ask for "Sisson Olive Oil," if you fail to obtain it write to Jordan Stabler Company, 707-708 Madison Ave., Baltimore, the sole importers of this celebrated pure, delicate, rich cream Olive Oil, which was analyzed May 2, 1901, by Dr. G. W. Lehmann, Chemist, City Health Department, and U. S. Government as follows: "All tests are a confirmation that the sample represents pure Olive Oil, free from other oils or adulterants."

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THE REAL JOKE.

In the State campaign of 1878 John D. Long was making his first run for Governor, against General Butler, who had captured the Democratic nomination, and Judge Josiah G. Abbott, who was the candidate of the old-line Democrats. The late Judge Thompson was making a speech for Abbott before a big Democratic audience, and after praising the candidate as a jurist and a statesman, asked sarcastically, "And, now, who is John L-L-Long?" No one answering, he proceeded: "They s-s-say he has made a translation of Homer's 'Iliad'! What g-g-good is that to us? All D-D-Democrats read Homer in the original." At this the person to whom the Judge was telling the story laughed, but the Judge continued, "Th-th-that's not the real joke at all! The real joke is that not a m-m-man in the audience so m-m-much as smiled!"—Boston Journal.

A PATRIOT IN GOOD HANDS.

(From the Havana Post, July 9.)

Gomez is having a big time in Gotham. He is having more to eat and drink than he has seen for many a day in Cuba. The people of the United States look upon the general as the liberator of Cuba, and they know how to take care of patriots.

SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Special Announcement.—The Council has authorized Life Membership. The fee is \$25.00. The annual dues (\$1.00) accrue September 15, and should be remitted within thirty days of that date. By provision of the By-laws the Secretary is required to drop any member who is in arrears more than two years.

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NO LAUNDRY WORK
When soiled, discard. Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25 cents by mail, 30 cents. Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name, size and style. Reversible Collar Co., Dept. T Boston.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Macmillan Co. published for Edward McCrady, LL. D., president of the Historical Society of South Carolina, a "History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780." It is a detailed and scholarly account of this period of the State's history, based on a careful study of all obtainable authorities and previous histories, and on much research among contemporary archives. Maps and plans of the battle-fields of South Carolina serve to elucidate the text, and an index and detailed chapter headings facilitate reference to any part of the book.

Gen. George Crook and the troubles with Geronimo and his band of Apaches are introduced into the story, "The Heritage of Unrest," by Gwendolen Overton, published by the Macmillan Company. It is a strong and interesting story, in which the most prominent character is a young and beautiful woman whose disposition is affected and whose life-romance is dominated by a haunting strain of savagery, due to a taint of Indian blood. Well-drawn characters and a good plot make of this a most readable book.

"An Englishman's Love-Letters, Being the Missing Answers to an Englishwoman's Love-Letters," are published in the American edition by the F. F. Lovell Book Company, New York. They are anonymous, like their predecessor, but probably not by the same author, although, like the letters they answer, they purport to be genuine and printed as written.

The Rev. Samuel H. Willey has prepared a careful monograph on "The Transition Period of California from a Province of Mexico, in 1846, to a State of the American Union, in 1850," which is published by the Whitaker & Ray Company, San Francisco. The author's home in 1849 was at Monterey, then the capital of the Territory and headquarters of the Army. Taking a deep interest in California, and having every opportunity to gather information, he preserved all the historical papers and documents obtainable, and has thus been able to make a valuable contribution to the history of the State.

Gale & Polden, London, publish a pocket manual of "Practical Hints for Mounted Infantry," by Lieut. R. L. Anley, also "The Militia, a Plan for Increased Efficiency," by Major H. S. Lefroy-Stein, and "The Campaign in the Free State and its Lessons," by Major J. E. Caunter, P. C. S. This last publication treats of the campaign up to March 13, 1900, and its author, among other deductions from his observations, concludes that the Boer war has demonstrated the advantages of mounted infantry.

The series of articles on "British Naval Heroes," originally published in the "United Service Magazine," have been gathered into a volume with a preface by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., and published under the title of "Our Naval Heroes," by John Murray, London, and E. P. Dutton & Co., Boston. There are twenty brief biographies, commencing with Edward III., and each is accompanied by a portrait, besides which we have three plans of the scenes of naval engagements, Quiberon, Orono and Aboukir Bay. The writers of the biographies are in most cases the descendants of their heroes, and the several chapters have been edited by G. E. Marinden, who has added details and supplied notes, making here and there a few omissions. As Admiral Beresford says: "One of the principal charms of this book is the fact that it rescues from obscurity names of men like Commodore Watson, and does justice to men like Lord Torrington." Watson distinguished himself in the service of the East India Company as Commodore and Superintendent of its marines at Bombay and Surat. He was born about 1720, entered the service of the company in his youth, and fell mortally wounded in the expedition against Thava, December 21, 1774. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb vigorously defends Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, against the slanders of Macaulay, based upon the second-hand gossip of Pepps, of the Diary, Daniel Defoe's verified attack upon the public men of his day, (1704), and the statements of Burnet, the British prelate, theologian and historian, who wrote a history of his own times, in which he availed himself of every opportunity to vilify the Admiral who commanded the fleet of William, Prince of Orange, when he landed in England, carrying Burnet with him in his suite as his Chaplain. According to Colomb, Herbert "becoming necessarily the most important man in the councils of the Prince, raised in the heart of the ecclesiastic that rancour which he ever displayed towards him."

Longmans, Green and Company publish "My Experiences of the Boer War," by Count Sternberg, translated from the German by Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, late Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Staff, South Africa. Colonel Henderson in his introduction calls attention to the fact that foreign criticism on the war in South Africa have not only been remarkable for its inaccuracy, but has displayed an almost incredible disregard for the peculiar features of the theater of war and the nature of the difficulties encountered by the British. Adhering to the formal rules of war these critics have made no allowance for the conditions which had to be faced without the pos-

sibility of making provision for them in advance, and have been able to find no good in British methods. It is not denied by this writer that the management of battles and the combination of the three arms has been somewhat faulty, but criticism should take into account the successes as well as the failures, the difficulties encountered as well as the lack of advance preparation. Such just criticism he finds to a certain extent in the book he has translated. It is something more than a lively record of military adventure. The author is an Austrian, an experienced soldier who saw a great deal of South Africa, and quite enough of the campaign to give his opinions weight, and his cheerful indifference to which side he fought for so long as he did fight is a strong proof of his impartiality. His ideas of British political morality do not meet with his translator's approval, but his comments on both tactics and organization are admittedly well worth attention, and his admiration of the British soldier together with his ample recognition of the abnormal difficulties of the theater of war supply a wholesome corrective to the more virulent attacks on British methods and personnel.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

At Westminster Abbey on June 29 the captain of the Brazilian battleship Maresciallo Floriano placed a wreath on the grave of Admiral the late Earl of Dundonald "in the name of the Brazilian Navy, which he founded, and in that of the Brazilian nation, for whose independence and unity he fought."

The assumed decline of the British fleet is, at the present time a subject much discussed on the Continent. Arrangements have been made for training a certain number of English coastguardsmen in the use of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, in order that they may be able to work the instruments that have been placed at the various signal stations around the coast.

The best record formerly in the British Navy with 6-inch guns was an average of 10 hits in 3 minutes for each gun, or 3.33 hits per minute; but the crew of the Terrible, steaming at 12 knots, and firing from a range of nearly a mile (1,400 yards) at a target only 20 feet by 18 feet, recently made 4.25 hits per gun per minute, or 14 hits instead of 10 in the 3 minutes. This is an average of 79.6, the highest proportion previously being 55.9 per cent.

The mutinous condition of affairs on H. M. S. Barfleur is explained by the statement that on the day after Christmas the officer in charge of the mess deck went round and ordered all the provisions that had not been consumed to be thrown overboard, and several articles used for cooking purposes were similarly dealt with. Not only so, but in one mess two letters which had not been opened by their owner were thrown away. This caused great indignation among the men. As the result a curious bell which had been captured from the Chinese, six of the 4.7 gun sights and some of the Hotchkiss sights were also thrown overboard.

The old so-called armored cruiser Nelson has been struck off the effective list of the British Navy. She is the ninth ship armed with muzzle-loaders to vanish from the effective list since February, 1900. The names of those previously removed are Warrior, Black Prince, Achilles, all reputed armored cruisers; Invincible, Audacious, third-class battleships; Belleisle, Hydra, Scorpion, coast-defense ships.

At the instance of the boiler committee the cruisers Medea and Medusa are to be placed in the hands of Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Jarrow, to be fitted with boilers for trial purposes. The two classes of boilers to be tried are the Durr type and the Yarrow large tube type. The "Engineer" says: "Every day it becomes more and more evident that the generation of steam in the Navy presents for solution most complex questions. Much has been done in ignorance which has to be undone. Facts come to light daily, making for and against every type of boiler that can be suggested, until we are disposed to despair that the problem will ever be solved satisfactorily. Only one fact comes out with any clearness, namely, that the boiler with large tubes nearly horizontal does not appear to be better in any respect than the cylindrical boiler, which it has driven out of our newest ships."

The naval maneuvers of the French in the Mediterranean entered upon the active stage early in this month, when hostilities began. The general idea is understood to be that the squadron of the north will represent a hostile fleet coming from Gibraltar with the view of making an attack at some definite point on French territory. It will be the object of the French Mediterranean fleet, therefore, to keep such a watch upon the foreign ships as will frustrate this intention. "The whole system of our forces in the Mediterranean," says the "Moniteur de la Flotte," "must therefore be on the alert, offensive as well as defensive."

The Russian press says that the quality of the work turned out at the gun factory at Teheran, Persia, under the superintendence of German officers, exceeds all expectations. Excellent reports have been given of twenty-three guns of various calibers. Machinery is

expected from Germany by means of which 200,000 to 500,000 Mauser cartridges will be produced daily. Factories are also to be established shortly for the manufacture of side-arms. Ten Persian officers have been sent to Germany to be present at the experiments with new quick-firing Krupp guns, and two went to Havre to witness the firing of the Creusot guns.

In the House of Commons July 8 Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the War Office, stated that there were last year 6,355 courts-martial in South Africa, affecting 9,330 persons. The courts-martial were held exclusively for military offences. There are now, Lord Stanley said, in round numbers 251,000 troops in South Africa, of which number 14,000 are sick.

Daily newspaper reports give accounts of various schemes of defense under way in British North America, such as the commencement of a huge new fort to be erected near Halifax, hewn out of the solid rock on a granite cliff having a hollow in the center, the works to be constructed of cement. From Quebec comes the statement that Great Britain has fully decided to establish a naval station in Newfoundland for the training of young fishermen for the British Navy and for the better protection of her interests in North American waters. The third-class cruiser Calypso, 2,770 tons, has, it is added, been selected by the Admiralty for special service as a stationary drill ship, and will be stationed in Placentia Bay on the south side of the island, at a place called Marquis.

A singular experiment in connection with the non-flammable wood is being tried at Portsmouth Dockyard. Complaints having been made by the officers of the Cressy that the non-flammable wood with which their chest of drawers and cabin fittings were made stained their clothes, the Admiral Superintendent has had two chests of drawers placed in a room in his office, one made with ordinary mahogany and the other with the wood that had been submitted to the chemical process. Both have been filled with clothing and locked up. In a few weeks the material is to be examined. All the Spanish mahogany and a good deal of the other ornamental wood in the new Royal yacht have been treated under the non-flammable process.

The Italian Government, it is stated, has ordered twenty submarine boats of a type not stated. Colonel Cuniberti, the chief naval architect, is said to be a partisan of submarines, and so to some extent is the present Minister of Marine, Admiral Bettolo, on the other hand, who represents the chief part of Italian naval sentiment, is opposed to them root and branch. As he was till recently Minister of Marine, and is likely ever long to be so again, the course of Italy with regard to submarines promises to be interesting.

In the autumn maneuvers of the German Army this year an increased use is to be made of automobiles. It is expected that at least twice as many will be employed as were in the field in 1900. Among others a motor has been ordered carrying two machine guns, which are to be protected against musketry fire by nickel steel plates. Another vehicle which is being built for the military authorities has a seat for two in front and behind seats for four are arranged as in a wagonette, with a small table between them. This is intended for the use of staff officers who may wish to use maps, charts or plans while en route. A third conveyance has been specially designed for use on artillery ranges or between groups of batteries in action on the field to facilitate the control of the fire of the guns.

An interesting feature of the new French Navy list shows that the armored cruiser has practically superseded the protected type of vessel. With regard to the small craft, also, destroyers are rapidly taking the place of the ordinary torpedo boats, of which France possesses a large number, for the most part practically useless.

The "Armee und Marine," of Berlin, is jubilant, with the rest of Germany, over the purchase of German guns by the British Government; and the particular occasion for the expression of its jubilation is the fact that Norway has now finally decided to adopt an improved Ehrhardt for its field artillery.

Three hundred and sixty German Army officers are now serving afloat, picking up a smattering of naval knowledge.

M. Jean de Bloch, in a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution, explained that the reason why the British troops in the Transvaal gave way after such comparatively insignificant losses was that these losses were inflicted very suddenly and in a very few minutes. It was not the deficiency of the British artillery which led to reverse, but the absolute impossibility of employing that artillery, which was more than sufficient to destroy the Boers in the field several times over. That it caused scarcely any loss at all was obviously due to the perfection of the intrenchments employed, and the fact that artillery fire against intrenchments had practically no effect. M. Bloch concludes that the Dutch farmers have, in spite of the valor of the British soldier and the prodigious resources of the empire, demonstrated the futility of war as a means of enforcing the will of one country upon another, because the strength of the defense has been so enormously increased that the attack will be altogether unsuccessful. M. Bloch is a Russian—a "Conseiller d'Etat actuel."

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 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 13th Cav.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Manila, P. I.; Headquarters and I, K, L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holquin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Meade, South Dakota; A and C, Fort Assinaboline, Montana.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San

Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

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 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 27th Co., Manila; 28th Co., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 29th and 30th Cos., San Francisco, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d and 33d Cos., San Francisco, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
 50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.
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 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., address San Francisco, Cal.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., address San Francisco, Cal.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.
 3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and L, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila;

F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.
 12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal., for present; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.
 15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to the United States; address for the present, San Francisco, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skagway, Alaska.
 25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.
 26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.
 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rican Provisional Regt.—Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

HIS OPINION OF LAWYERS.

In the codicil to a will in which he disposed of property valued at \$108,324, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Edmund Commerell, of the British Navy, who died on May 21, last, aged seventy-two years, added: "Having had fatal experience of the iniquity of the law in certain cases, when decisions have been given against common sense and justice, it is my direction that my two nieces who are intended to benefit by the death of my child or children mean the two eldest children of my sister at the time this will was made—viz., Edith Bloomfield and Kate Bloomfield, and I entreat the parties interested in my will not to appeal to the law if any difficulty may arise, but to arbitrate. Having been swindled myself by every lawyer that I ever had anything to do with makes me offer this advice to my heirs, executors and assigns."

The most curious relic of the campaign in South Africa to reach England has been deposited in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution in London. This is one of the Queen's familiar chocolate boxes, in the lid of which a bullet is still deeply embedded. The royal gift was carried in the breast pocket of his coat by a colonial soldier, who owes his life to the fact.

The survivors of the French Cuirassiers who took part in the battle of Worth or Reichshofen, on Aug. 6, 1870, have formed themselves into a society of veterans in Paris. Of the sixty gathered at the second meeting of the society the youngest was over fifty.

An Admiralty order has been issued directing that there are to be no wooden decks in any warship laid down in the future or now building, nor is it to be used in the construction of the cabins.



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FIGHTING MEN AS PACK MULES.

The field marching kit of the American soldier in China did not impress Sydney Adamson, the correspondent of "Leslie's Weekly" at Pekin. He declares it to be in excess of a man's carrying capacity. He says: "I want to shout it from the house-tops and declare it on every street corner in Washington until I have the official ear, and maybe awake the official understanding and prick the official conscience. That it is monstrously beyond a man's carrying capacity in the Philippines or under any tropical heat I should like to publish in black 'yellow-journal' type across the top of several leading daily papers of standing until the British-Indian system is adopted, which keeps a fighting man for fighting and uses pack mules for pack-animal work. "The American soldier is drawn from a country where human burden bearing is almost non-existent. The Chinese coolie is good for that—the best. The French peasant and the Russian Cossack know something of it. Why the American, never used to it in civil life, should, in addition to the arduous work of marching and the intelligent work of fighting, be expected to assume the pack, especially in the tropics, seems a mystery. Armies still continue on the lines of old text-books, accepting played-out theories for facts, instead of fully realizing modern changed conditions and applying new methods to cope with them. Had the China relief expedition been as fully supplied with transport facilities as the American Army regulations allow, the infantryman would have carried the same full marching kit unless the general commanding had ordered otherwise. As it was, the transport was sufficient for the food, and had General Chaffee at the start foreseen the necessity for lightening his men, there were sufficient coolie bearers and donkeys in Tien-Tsin to amply meet the requirements. One ass could carry the kit of a dozen or more men, not including his rifle and ammunition, which, under all circumstances, a soldier carries. One coolie with his rod and slings could carry the kit of six or eight men. Every fair-minded man has admitted this since."

GENERAL BATES ON MORMONISM.

If there is any officer of the Army qualified to speak on Mormonism it is Gen. John C. Bates, for it was he who visited the Sultan of Sulu, saw him and his many wives, and, befitting his high rank as an emissary of Uncle Sam, was treated to imposing displays of femininity. Arriving in New York City the other day, in the midst of a little local flurry over conversions of several women church-members to Mormonism, the General was promptly asked by a "Tribune" reporter his

views on the subject. He said he was surprised at the excitement. "Why," he said, "when I was at West Point, forty or more years ago, the Mormon missionaries were hard at work in New York City, and their conversions were not a few. One of the cadets was a son of Brigham Young, and he was a most active proselytizer. When there was a baptism some of us would attend."

"And yet you were not converted to the faith?" interrupted Captain Smiley, of the 15th Inf., who was present, and who was formerly an adjutant general on General Bates's staff in the Philippines.

"No, sir," was the quick answer, "there are no attractions in Mormonism for a soldier."

"Why not?" queried the Captain, with much interest. "Because, with the most of us, even one wife is an impossibility," was the reply.

The General decidedly disagrees with an officer who once knew who, bemoaning the fate that kept him separated from his charming wife, cried out in bitterness of spirit: "If this keeps up I'll become a Mormon. Then I can have a wife at every post and laugh at transfers."

WHAT BEING ROYAL MEANS.

The opinions of several members of the Royal family regarding the drawbacks of high position are given in the current number of the "Gem." The Prince of Wales, when staying with Lord Rothschild recently, said to his host, "Your life, Rothschild, may at times be an arduous one; in fact, I know it is, but it is an easy one compared to mine. I long for a private life, and I know that can never be. Every look, every gesture of mine is noticed. If I appear in public without a smile on my face the papers announce that 'His Royal Highness looks worn and sad, and we fear that revelations of a startling kind may shortly come to light.' If, on the contrary, I appear with a smile, it is given in the papers that 'the Prince of Wales looked pleased and happy, and is in the best of health,' whereas perhaps I am feeling extremely unwell and upset. What sort of clothes I wear, the pattern of them, the color of my ties, whether I shook hands with Mr. So-and-So or only bowed, and the reason why I only bowed—all these little things are noticed and made public." In the United States it is our multi-millionaires who suffer the experiences of royal misery, and if there is anything that would slake the thirst for wealth it would seem to be the experiences to which they are subjected.

HOW THE SCOTCHMAN GOT THE BROGUE.

A story in the New York "Herald" of transplanted accent in South Africa recalls the fact that Dr. Conan Doyle, that fertile romancer, has been doing medical duty on the Boer battlefields. It appears that a fine

big Irishman was killed in a fight near Pretoria. Shortly after the doctor was in the thick of the fight, in which were engaged also a body of Highlanders. One of the men he knew. Soon he found his old friend, Angus MacTavish, on a stretcher, with his upper lip clean blown off by one of the guns of the enemy. He was a horrible sight, and the doctor was deeply concerned what to do for him. Suddenly a thought struck him, which he immediately carried into effect. He found the body of Patrick O'Hara, which was still warm, and giving MacTavish an anesthetic, he sliced the top lip off Patrick and stitched it under the nose of MacTavish. A month or so afterwards the doctor was in Pretoria, not having seen MacTavish since the operation. One day he came across him and was delighted to see him looking so well. Evidently he was quite convalescent. The physician stopped him and said, "Well, Angus, how goes it, my man?" To the doctor's astonishment he replied, in the richest brogue, "Be-gorra, Dochter, I'm as roight as I can be, and faylin' illegant."

PROHIBITION IN CUBA.

(From the Havana Post.)

There is no longer an effort made to enforce the law which prohibits the sale of whisky or beer to a soldier. It is no more than right. Cuba has not yet been turned over to fanatics, and if a soldier desires a drink of beer he should not be compelled to sneak away to some dark place like a thief to get it. The general conduct and deportment of the American soldier makes such a law as that unnecessary.

A VOICE FROM THE WASTE BASKET.

(From the Manila New American.)

Isn't it passing strange that the Volunteer soldier's mind runs to poetry, that is, versification? It is a fact, as the waste paper baskets of every Manila newspaper can attest.

The following patents were granted July 9: Bullet-proof substance, H. Theis; firearm, revolving, G. A. Owen; propeller, W. B. Pinkerton; propeller governor, F. S. Cromier; propelling mechanism, vessel, M. A. Peterson; propelling mechanism, vessel, A. J. Tanlin; ship's door, J. A. Kessler.

Can it be possible that they have run out of dictators in the Philippines?—Chicago News.

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